

Victoria and vicinity—Winds chiefly light to moderate, fair with not much change in temperature.
Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, generally fair with not much change in temperature.

The Daily Colonist.

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ON STRIKE AT ISLAND MINES

Mr. Price Submits Report Giving History of Dispute and Makes Number of Recommendations.

SUGGESTS CHANGES IN INVESTIGATION ACT

Essence of Trouble Is Question of Recognition of Union—Very Difficult Problem to Solve.

(Special to The Colonist.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 4.—The report of Mr. Samuel Price, K. C., who was appointed a commissioner to investigate difficulties at Vancouver Island mines, was made public by Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, today. Mr. Price gives a lengthy history of the dispute and makes a number of recommendations with a view to making the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act more satisfactory and to assist in preventing or aiding in the settlement of future difficulties.

Mr. Price's report makes it very clear that the charge made at the Trades and Labor Congress against Hon. Mr. Crothers that he refused to grant an arbitration board under the Industrial Disputes Act, is absolutely without foundation. On the other hand, Mr. Crothers did everything possible to have a board formed.

On the very day of a report of a strike at Cumberland mine reached the Minister of Labor, he telegraphed the secretary of the local union at Cumberland calling his attention to the Industrial Disputes Act, and telling him the requirements of the Act did not appear to have been complied with before going on strike, and suggesting that particulars of the dispute be given and application made for a board under the Act.

Urged to Apply for Board

Later, J. D. McNeill, fair wage officer of the Department of Labor, under instructions from the Department, proceeded to Nanaimo and endeavored to get the officers of the union to apply for a board under the Industrial Disputes Act, or, failing to get an application from the union, he was instructed to get one from representatives of the non-union employees. The former, Mr. Price reports, "fused," and though a committee of the non-union men at first agreed to apply, they afterwards changed their decision, being influenced, apparently, by the fact that the operators were not in favor of the board, and that in these circumstances such action by them would not be likely to assist matters.

Mr. Price makes four important recommendations.

The first refers to the definition of a "strike," in view of the repeated declarations of the men that they were on a holiday. "Mr. Price says: 'In order that there may be no room for doubt in the mind of anyone as to what is forbidden by it, the Industrial Disputes Act should be amended, especially the definition of a strike in section 55, so as to cover clearly what is in reality a strike or lock-out, and make the provisions of the law more equally understood, and more likely to be properly enforced.'

Mr. Price remarks that, without reflecting on the bona-fides of the contention of the men in this case in saying they were going on a holiday, it was desirable to clear up the point.

Collective Agreements
Second, Mr. Price suggests that collective agreements, such as those in existence at Nanaimo and South Wellington, and voluntarily and formally entered into for a specified time between employers and employees, or between employers' unions and their employees, should be given the sanction and protection of the law. Mr. Price thinks that along this line lies one of the greatest improvements that could be made to the present Act.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

EARTHQUAKE IN PANAMA

Buildings Shaken, but Reports From Officials Indicate That Canal Was Not Damaged

PANAMA, Oct. 4.—Another earthquake occurred on the isthmus at 5:05 o'clock this afternoon. It was almost equal in intensity to the shock of Wednesday night, its duration being from ten to fifteen seconds.

Buildings were severely shaken, but apparently no damage was done beyond the falling of plaster and the opening of slight fissures in a few structures.

Reports from the Canal Zone officials indicate that neither the locks nor any part of the canal suffered in any degree whatever.

COLON, Oct. 4.—An earth shock, lasting four or five seconds, was felt at Colon a few minutes after five o'clock this afternoon. This disturbance was not nearly as sharp as that on Wednesday night.

The canal officials at Gatun report no damage to the canal. As in the previous case, residents were much alarmed over the tremors, many of them seeking safety in the streets.

The massive walls of the Panama Railroad freight house, built in 1867, were cracked in several places as a result of the earthquake this afternoon. A quinine building in course of erection also was badly damaged.

Collision Narrowly Averted

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 4.—The passengers and members of the crew of the American liner St. Louis, which arrived yesterday, declare that during the night the vessel had a narrow escape from collision with a tramp steamer. The St. Louis had the quickest passage in years, but fog held her up in the channel.

KNOTTY POINT IN NEW TARIFF LAW

Literal Interpretation of One Section Means Loss of \$10,000,000 in Revenue for Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4.—Officials of the Treasury Department are at sea to know what Congress actually meant by the provision of the new tariff law allowing a five per cent. reduction of duties on goods imported in American ships, with the condition that the differential should not be continued to abrogate or impair any existing treaty between the United States and a foreign nation. Literally interpreted it is declared the provision would give a five per cent. decrease to goods in American ships, and automatically grant the same privilege to the ships of the many nations whose treaties with the United States guarantee no discrimination between their vessels and those of America.

This construction, which would be a horizontal reduction of five per cent. in the tariff for importations from most of the great countries of the world, involves probably \$10,000,000 in revenue for the Government, creating a deficit instead of surplus in the treasury as has been estimated by the tariff framers. The question undoubtedly will be referred to President Wilson and Attorney-General McReynolds, and ultimately will reach the United States Supreme Court.

Problems to Be Solved

The State and Treasury Departments are in consultation over the effect of the provision, the first snag struck in the new law.

Avoiding a literal construction, some officials contend that Congress meant the reduction should be allowed only in cases where the United States did not have a treaty which would interfere. Whatever the interpretation of the provision for nations with these guarantees of equality, it is pointed out, other serious questions arise as to twenty-three nations whose treaties with this country do not guarantee against discriminations.

The countries which thus will be charged the full Underwood duties in any event are Brazil, Chile, China, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, German Empire (except several German states), Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Salvador, Siam, Turkey, Uruguay and Venezuela. Also the treaty with Great Britain does not guarantee equality of treatment for vessels of her colonies, such as Canada and Australia.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 4

SYDNEY GREETSHIPS OF WAR

Thousands Welcome Arrival of the Commonwealth Fleet, Headed by Battle Cruiser Australia.

FESTIVITIES WILL CONTINUE FOR WEEK

Home Coming of Warships Object Lesson of the Aspirations of Australia—Vessels Fully Paid For.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 4.—The arrival of the fleet in the Sydney harbor waters marks another epoch in Australian history, and what is highly satisfactory is the fact that the fleet which anchored today is quite free of debt. The cost so far has been £16,000,000 and the full price has been paid.

The welcome extended was one that will live in the memory of the vast multitude who witnessed it, not only as a spectacle of the home-coming of the fleet, but as an object lesson of the aspirations of Australia.

Crowds lined the coast for miles and every point of vantage was a mass of humanity, while the coasts and harbor were thronged with sightseers.

Week's Festivities

The scene on the water was animated. Every description of craft joining in the welcome as the Australia, steamed through Sydney Heads a mighty roar proclaimed the home-coming, but it was not the spectacle that stirred most, but rather the rejoicing over the fact that Australia was celebrating her coming of age.

For a full week the city will be given over to festivities. The flagship is the largest and most up-to-date vessel ever to enter Sydney Heads. Dense crowds thronged the foreshore from daylight till midnight. At night the illuminated fleet and the harbor presented a scene of great brilliance.

SCHOONER DISABLED

The Robt. Seales Arrives at Kahului, Hawaii—Captain Swept Overboard at Sea

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 4.—Admiral received tonight from Kahului, Hawaii, by the Marine Department of the Chamber of Commerce, say the four-masted wooden schooner Robert Seales arrived tonight, disabled, and that Captain B. Sandberg had been lost overboard. No particulars were received.

The Robert Seales left Astoria, Oregon, August 6, for Valparaiso, with a cargo of lumber.

Old Toronto Sink Destroyed

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 4.—Damage amounting to \$36,000 was caused by fire yesterday in the old Granite Ring, in Church Street, occupied by the Gibson Electric Company. A big gasoline tank underneath the sidewalk escaped the fire.

TWO NOMINATED IN CHATEAUGUAY

Mr. Morris, Conservative, Opposes Hon. Mr. Fisher in By-Election for the Dominion House.

ST. MARTIN, Que., Oct. 4.—Today was nomination day in Chateauguay. The by-election, which up to the present is the warmest campaign in the Dominion politics this year, is to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Liberal member, Mr. Brown.

It will be on straight party lines, with only two candidates, the dark horse, Mr. J. C. Dubois, having failed to get the general support of the party. Candidates are Hon. Sydney Fisher, farmer of the township of Brome, Liberal, and Mr. James Morris, farmer of the Parish of St. Jean Chrysostome, Conservative.

The street in front of the city hall was blocked with people when Returning Officer Bumbury made his declaration sharply at 2 o'clock.

The keenest interest prevailed as the clock ticked off the minutes and Mr. Dubois failed to appear as an independent Conservative nominee.

Hon. Robert Rogers is in charge of the Conservative campaign and Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, will likely meet the former minister, Hon. Mr. Fisher, on the platform in open debate on rural questions.

INVESTIGATES BALKAN WAR

Carnegie Commission Completes Inquiries and Will Publish Report Next Month

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Baron D'Estournelles de Constant presided at a meeting of the Carnegie foundation for international peace yesterday. The members of the commission which went to the Balkans to investigate the recent wars there and report on the alleged brutalities and the economic results, were present. The commission's report probably will be published in November.

Prof. Dutton declared after the meeting that the reports which had been published to the effect that the mission of the commission had been a failure and that the commission itself had dissolved, were untrue.

It was true, he said, that Serbia had objected to the presence of Prof. Milukoff on the commission. Greece objected to Mr. Brailoroff, the English representative, although he had once fought for them. Nevertheless, Greece had been offended at his writings about Macedonia. He added: "We were entirely free, we went where we pleased, with slight exceptions. We were undisturbed under supervision all the time, but this fact was almost unimportant. We arrived at Belgrade during the celebrations over the Serbian victories. We went southward as the demobilization was proceeding, and got to Salonica. We remained there a fortnight and made excursions to various places. 'Afterward we went to Sofia, where we spent another fortnight. We went 150 miles by motor car to Vidina, Bulgaria, where we expected to cross into Rumania, but cholera was prevailing in that neighborhood. We found cholera everywhere after we left Belgrade. There were hundreds of deaths every day while we were at Salonica.'

CHINA TO ELECT FIRST PRESIDENT

Members of Two Houses of Parliament Will Meet on Monday to Select Head of Republic.

Peking, Oct. 4.—The presidential election in the Chinese Republic is to take place next Monday. The members of the two houses of parliament will assemble in the morning for that purpose.

Immediately after the election the powers will recognize the Chinese Republic. It is asserted here that Japan has taken a prominent part in the movement for recognition and that the relations between the Chinese and Japanese Governments have greatly improved.

Troops Surround Brigands

The American missionaries at Fan Cheng, in reply to inquiries made by Mr. Edward T. Williams, American chargé d'affaires here, telegraphed that the amount of the ransom by the Chinese brigands at Tsao Yang for the release of the American and Norwegian missionaries in captivity is not yet known. Rev. C. Stokstad and Rev. Mr. Johnson, who went toward Tsao Yang to communicate with the brigands, have not returned to Fan Cheng.

A dispatch from Hankow says that the brigands at Tsao Yang number 2,000 and the Government troops surrounding them total 3,000. General Li Yuen Hsu, vice-president of the Chinese Republic, believes his force will be sufficient; as the brigands are undisciplined and poorly organized. The Government troops are equipped with a battery of machine guns.

ABOLISHING THE SWORD

Weapon of Ancient Use on Way to Disappearance in the German Army

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—The sword, the soldier's proverbial weapon since the early days of history, seems on the way to disappearance in the German army.

The six cavalry regiments provided for by the army increase law, passed this year, will be without sabres, being armed instead with carbines equipped with the short infantry bayonet. The change is made experimentally, but causes much headshaking among old line cavalrymen, for it is recognized that the sword is a general adoption in the cavalry. With infantry officers now dispensing with the sword in actual warfare, to make themselves less conspicuous to opposing sharpshooters, and cavalry going into battle with rifle and bayonet pointed references to the sword of battle may have to be revised.

PROVINCIAL VOTERS

All British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years, who have resided in the Province for six months and who have resided in Victoria for thirty days, are entitled to be on the voters' list for the City of Victoria. The present semi-annual revision closes on Monday next, October 6. If not already on the list, those entitled to have their names added may do so on signing the registration form at The Colonist office or at the Conservative rooms, Government Street.

Most Talked-of-Man in Empire



SIR EDWARD CARSON

SIR E. CARSON COMPLETES TOUR

Yesterday Saw the Close of a Fortnight of Reviews of Ulster's Army of Loyalists by Leader.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR SEES END OF CONTROVERSY

Well-Known Journalist Says Unionists Are Eagerly Looking for Chance to Escape From Dilemma.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—What has proved a strenuous week in political circles as a result of the Home Rule agitation, closed with a final demonstration at Belfast today, when Sir Edward Carson, the leader of the Ulster Opponents of the Government of Ireland Bill, concluded his tour, which lasted a fortnight, during which he reviewed the troops in the north. Now Ulster will resume its ordinary business, though the Duke of Abercorn will, it is stated, have three hundred men encamped upon his estate at Baroncourt. It is reported that Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith are returning to London immediately.

The average Englishman is just a little humiliated by the long-drawn-out wrangle and refuses to believe that a solution is beyond the resources of combined British statesmanship. They confidently await the action of Premier Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law. Carson's sympathizers declare that the Sinn Féin movement is admirably calculated to make Englishmen to the "Imperial" peril involved in the attempt to drive loyal Ulstermen to extremities.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor's Views

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 4.—Coming from the Old Country, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., and a well known journalist, says: "It becomes more evident every day that the English Conservatives are greatly frightened by Sir Edward Carson's open friends, and last night are looking eagerly for any means of escape. Their present plan is to invite a conference on the basis that the four Ulster counties should be given the option, by plebiscite, to exclude themselves from the control of the Dublin Parliament."

"My impression is, that no conference is likely at the present moment, but that as the final moment approaches with the certainty of Home Rule Bill passing, the Conservatives will make a further attempt on a more rational basis to settle the question."

GOES TO SOUTH AMERICA

Col. Roosevelt Entertained on Eve of Departure by British Political Speech

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Col. Roosevelt has his friends farewell last night on the eve of his departure on a journey to unexplored regions of South America, at a dinner given in his honor by the Progressive National Society and the Progressive Society of the State of New York. Addressing some 3,000 men and women who gathered in his honor at the New York Roof Garden, the colonel made a speech in which he apparently sought to put a quietus on published reports that he intends to return to the Republican party.

"I warn our opponents that the fight has only just begun," said the colonel. "It will never give up the principles to which we Progressives have pledged ourselves." Progressive leaders were at the guest table. Seated there also were Mr. John Purry Mitchell, Fusion candidate for mayor of the city, and other members of the Fusion Committee, whom Col. Roosevelt endorsed in his speech.

St. Paul Union Station Destroyed

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 4.—A strong-box containing \$200,000 from Seattle to the United States Treasury is in the ruins of the St. Paul Union Station, which was destroyed by fire last night. The movement of trains today was not delayed, as the train sheds were saved. The damage is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Candidate for Albanian Throne

VIENNA, Oct. 4.—Princess William, of Wied, a candidate for the throne of Albania, is about to visit Vienna and Rome to discuss the subject.

NEW TYPE OF FREIGHTER

Motor Tank Vessel, Equipped With Diesel Engine, Completes First Trip Across Atlantic

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The German oil-burning vessel Wotan, declared by her owner to be the largest screw motor tank vessel in the world, completed her maiden voyage today, when she reached Bayonne, N. J., where she will take on a cargo of oil for Germany.

The type of engine used by the ship was the invention of Dr. Rudolph Diesel, who was recently reported lost at sea.

The arrival of the Wotan marks the adoption of a new type of craft to the transatlantic carrying traffic. She was completed in Hamburg thirty days ago, and starting from the German city 18 days ago, she developed 2,500 horsepower, making an unbroken voyage at 8.1 knots an hour. The Wotan carries no boilers, being propelled by an internal combustion engine.

IMPRESSED WITH CANADIAN WEST

Rt. Hon. Mr. Samuel Says People Show Free and Vigorous Civic Spirit—Interest in Schools.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 4.—The Rt. Hon. Herbert L. Samuel, Postmaster-General of Great Britain, addressed the Canadian Club today at noon, dealing with questions of Imperial and Colonial relationship.

Speaking after a trip through the West, he had been impressed, he said, with the vast expanse of Prairies and Coast Province and the inflow of population, but most of all with the great developments in the last three or four years in the cities of Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver and Victoria, which had reached a far higher stage of civic life than was suspected in England. This was not merely in material things, but in free and vigorous civic spirit of the people and in their interest in schools and the new universities, and the beauty of their public buildings and charm of their parks.

He could not make a generalization as to say that on the whole Canada was less commercialized than American civilization south of the boundary line, but if it were true, in essence, then that was a precious distinction "cherish it always," he advised.

Robbers Felled

REDDING, Calif., Oct. 4.—An attempt was made to hold up the Oregon Express, near Redding, late tonight, but the robbers' plot failed. Obstructions placed on the track were discovered and removed before the train was due.

REVENUE SHOWS 'BIG INCREASE'

Returns for First Six Months of Fiscal Year \$5,499,066 in Excess of Same Period in 1912.

OTTAWA, Oct. 4.—The financial statement of the Dominion for the first half of the fiscal year, as shown by the returns furnished to the finance department up to the end of September, shows that the expenditure on consolidated fund account, representing the ordinary cost of administration, totaled \$4,597,991, an increase of \$4,785,552 over the first half of the last fiscal year. The capital expenditure for the six months was \$24,137,853, an increase of \$12,466,870. The total expenditure increase was \$17,231,422.

Increased Revenue

Revenue for the half year totaled \$5,877,715, an increase of \$1,099,763. Customs revenue increased by \$1,393,491, excise by \$652,812, and post office by \$600,000. The total customs revenue for the past month is given as \$9,676,181. The net public debt at the end of September, was \$22,637,715, a decrease of \$2,163,620 during the month.

Aeronaut Drowned

ALPENIA, Mich., Oct. 4.—Ernest Kemp, 27, an aeronaut, was drowned here yesterday in Thunder Bay River. He made a balloon ascension from the county fair grounds. When he dropped from the balloon his parachute fell into the water, he became entangled in the ropes and was unable to extricate himself. He leaves a widow and three children.

New French Submarine

LA ROCHELLE, France, Oct. 4.—The submarine Clorinde was launched here yesterday. She is 175 feet long, has a displacement of 500 tons and has eight torpedo tubes.

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY

(From The Colonist of October 4, 1863.)

Rock Bay Tannery.—This flourishing industry was first started by Mr. J. H. Tannery in 1863. It has since that time been the largest improvement.

The Mayorality.—Yesterday Mr. J. H. Tannery was elected Mayor of the City of Victoria. He was elected by a large majority.

Fire Bell.—The Chief of the Fire Department, Mr. J. H. Tannery, has been elected Mayor of the City of Victoria. He was elected by a large majority.

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BLAST LAST DYKE ON FRIDAY

PANAMA, Oct. 4.—The time for blowing up the Gamboa dyke has been officially set for 9 o'clock on the morning of October 10.

The Gamboa dyke at present shuts off the waters of Gatun Lake from Colaba Cut. Water is now being poured into the cut from the lake through pipes underneath Gamboa dyke, and this work will be completed by October 10. On that date there will be fifteen feet of water all the way from Cucaracha slide to Gamboa, a distance of about six miles. The blowing up of this, the last dyke, will allow the waters to enter the canal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—To the Panama Canal and the 1913 International Exposition, which celebrates its completion, this toast, at the suggestion of President Moore, will be offered at every luncheon, dinner and banquet that is held on Friday, October 10, the day set aside by the United States Government for blasting the last dyke to allow the water to enter the Panama Canal.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

RUSHING WORK
AT SAN FRANCISCO

President Moore Says That
Panama-Pacific Exposition
Will Be Complete in All
Details on Opening Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. Oct. 4.—President Charles C. Moore has emphasized his former statement that the Exposition will be opened on time, February 20, 1915.

"Those who are present on the opening day," said President Moore, "will find in every detail an exposition which, in scope, comprehensiveness, beauty and completion will be the greatest event it celebrates."

"All plans are predicted on February 20, as the opening day, and all construction work is scheduled with that date in view. It is the determination of the Exposition management that not merely that there shall be an opening upon that date, but that the opening shall be of an Exposition that is completely ready to the last detail."

"At this time, some seventeen months before the opening day, the promise that the Exposition will be ready on that date can be reaffirmed with perfect confidence."

ON STRIKE AT
ISLAND MINES

Continued From Page 1

The report adds: "I would prohibit, under severe penalty, the breaking or inciting of anyone to break such agreement, at all events except in so far as a board duly constituted under the Act or under provisions analogous thereto, might determine it was proper to relieve anyone from such agreement or cancel the agreement and until relief was given or cancellation made."

Mr. Price's third recommendation is that there should be a change made in the law to prevent discrimination by employers against employees "on account of the legal right of joining or being connected with unions."

Membership in Unions

On the point, Mr. Price says: "I think it should be prohibited, under penalty, to dismiss or refuse continuance of work, either directly or by any indirect means, or to discriminate against any employee on account of his membership in any union, or his refusal to join or being connected with unions."

Fourthly, Mr. Price suggests that it should be made unlawful to practice any kind of intimidation, abuse or insult against anyone, or to publish, call or refer to anyone as a "scab" or "blackleg," or to incite or threaten to do any of these things with a view to influencing the acts of any person in connection with any strike or labor dispute."

Commenting on the situation at the mines, Mr. Price adds: "The policy of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, probably wisely, does not permit or provide for appointments of a board, except upon application of one or more parties to the dispute. Both parties at the time of this inquiry still professed the utmost confidence in the kind and question of recognition of the union, and forced intervention of any kind, except to ascertain and report the facts, even if provision existed for it, appeared more likely to delay than to advance a final settlement."

Essence of the Trouble

Mr. Price, after giving a thorough history of the trouble, says: "The essence of the trouble is the resolute determination of the men in the union, urged on probably, if not in its inception, at least before the matter had gone far by outside influence, to establish a United Mine Workers organization on the island and compel recognition of it by the employers, and the equal determination of the companies, in the later steps of the trouble, if not before its commencement, to have nothing to do with this organization. This is, of all labor disputes, the kind most difficult to settle, the question of recognition barring negotiations at the very common or middle ground upon which compromise can be effected."

Mr. Price says that he is disposed to think the men had some grievances which needed remedying, but that in nearly all cases the attempt at negotiation or remedy was made in a way which could only have been expected to defeat its own purposes, namely, in a way that involved recognition of the union, if it was entertained.

Apart from the question of recognition of the union, Mr. Price gives as his opinion that there was no question either of wages or conditions of employment which could not have been settled by negotiation between the parties or by conciliation or by arbitration under the Act.

Negotiating for Elevators

FORT WILLIAM, Ont. Oct. 4.—Negotiations for the Canadian Pacific Railway elevators A and C, to be sold to the James Richardson Company, are reported to be going on. The elevators have a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, and are situated on the Kaministiquia River. It is said that the company is not willing to sell the land, but will give a long lease of it.

Fire on Steamer at New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—Fire broke out on the Norwegian steamer Nero as she lay at her wharf here tonight. It was extinguished, but the vessel was beached, to prevent sinking.

MEXICAN REBELS ROUTED

Federal Troops Gain Victory at Santa Rosalia—Casualties Estimated at 700

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 4.—Messrs details of the battle of Santa Rosalia, in which General Francisco Castro and his 4,700 Federal troops, succeeded in defeating and routing, Francisco Villa and his 4,600 combined rebel forces, tend to show that it was desperately fought.

General Salazar, of the Federal forces, in a private telegram to friends at Juarez, placed his estimate of the total number of dead at 700. The casualties were mostly on the rebel side. The loss of life among the non-combatants in the town resulting from the Federal artillery fire, he said, was enormous. The principal buildings and most of the residences of the town were practically ruined. The main body of the costly buildings in Santa Rosalia, was badly damaged.

Federals at Juarez have no news of the direction taken by the rebels who were defeated in the fight.

NOGALES, Ariz. Oct. 4.—Constitutionalists and Federals fought all day today at the City of Nogales, according to tonight's rebel advices, which also stated that the Constitutionalists had advantage, although the fighting was still in progress.

Two Federal gunboats, stationed in Guaymas Harbor for a considerable time, were said to have been ordered south with troops to reinforce the garrison.

TUNNEL UNDER
JURA MOUNTAINS

Bore Between France and
Switzerland Is Nearly Four
Miles Long—Work Delayed
by Springs.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The Mont D'Or Tunnel, between France and Switzerland, on which boring operations were begun nearly three years ago, was pierced yesterday. At 7:30 last night the two boring gangs, advancing from the Swiss and French sides respectively, met and shook hands. It was found that the engineers had calculated the cutting with the greatest accuracy.

The tunnel, which is three and three-quarters miles long, penetrates through the Jura mountains from Gresson, in Valais, thus obviating a seven-mile detour by Pontarlier. It should have been completed two months ago. The work, however, was delayed by the tapping of a number of springs which had to be pumped. At one time 2,300 gallons a second. It is hoped that the new line will be opened early next year.

KNOTTY POINT IN
NEW TARIFF LAW

Continued From Page 1

Favors Reciprocity in Wheat

MONTREAL, Oct. 4.—Speaking on the coming into effect today of the new United States tariff schedule, Mr. James Curran, head of the greatest grain house in Canada, and a prominent Conservative, said today: "We should agree to reciprocity in wheat, more especially as the quantity of American wheat that would be shipped into Canada under such an agreement would practically amount to nothing. Reciprocity in wheat between Canada and the United States, I believe, would raise the price of our Manitoba wheat and bring Chicago and Winnipeg prices closer together."

Urges German Protest

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—In commenting on the new American tariff act, The Tagliche Rundschau demands today that the German Government protest most forcibly and decisively against any attempt to deprive imports, carried to the United States in German ships, of the five per cent reduction. "Americans," says the newspaper, "must be treated in such matters with an iron hand." The other newspapers do not comment on the new tariff.

Aeroplane Tour to Egypt

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The National Aerial League has organized two great aeroplane tours. The first will be from Paris to Cairo, Egypt, and the second from Paris to the Persian Gulf. It is a 4,000-mile trip between Cairo and will be attempted at the end of this month. The route will be by way of Vienna, Belgrade, Constantinople, Konieh, Aleppo, Jerusalem, Port Said and Heligopolis.

Insurgents Release Prisoner

DOUGLAS, Ariz. Oct. 4.—Rev. A. J. Cheloff, pastor of a Roman Catholic Church here, was arrested by Sonora insurgents at Nogales. He had crossed the international line on an errand of mercy. Father Cheloff said today that he was sentenced to be shot. He finally was released, with a warning, but later received apologies of the town commissario, who had caused his arrest.

Report of Collision Denied

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Rumors reached London last evening that the White Star liner Oceanic was in collision in the channel, and a good deal of excitement created, but the vessel reached Plymouth about midnight and a tender soon brought word that the vessel was safe and had had a pleasant voyage. There was not the slightest foundation for the report.

New Cruiser for China

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—The cruiser Fei Hung, built for the Chinese republic, left the shipyard of the New York Shipbuilding Co. at Camden, N. J., today on her official trial trip over the government course at the Delaware Capes. The tests will continue until next Saturday. The Fei Hung is 280 feet long and is expected to have a speed of twenty knots.

ROUGH SCENE AT
LACROSSE MATCH

New Westminster Players As-
sault Their Former President
—Police Intervene—Royals
Successfully Defend Cup.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C. Oct. 4.

—Playing much faster lacrosse, the V. A. C. held New Westminster down to three goals to five at the exhibition ground this afternoon. The Minto Cup holders therefore have successfully defended their trophy by an aggregate of fourteen goals to four. The game was played before a crowd of seven or eight thousand people, but the last quarter, and the subsequent scenes around the Westminster dressing rooms were not calculated to restore the national game to grace. Fred Lynch, the old Westminster player, and secretary of the B. C. Lacrosse Association, was the third quarter, when there was a tendency to mix it. Five Westminster, and three Vancouver men were chased to the fence. His work then did not please a section of those in the bleachers, in the Westminster team, and there was greater trouble shortly after the fourth quarter had opened, when Bill Turnbull was put out with a rush by Donohue, while the Vancouver players were being stormed. Last Turnbull, immediately jumped in and felled Donohue, and was sent off by the referee for the rest of the game. The crowd roared for Donohue to be given his marching orders, but Fred Lynch did not respond.

Assault Former President

Alleging that he was unfair in his decisions, Westminster Minto Cup holders set upon Referee Fred Lynch, former president of the champions and secretary of the B.C.L.A., and before he was finally rescued by police friends and friends, he was badly battered up. The assault took place in the Westminster club's dressing rooms, immediately upon the conclusion of the match. Lynch made his way there to change his clothes and he had no sooner crossed the threshold than he was charged by the players, and with everyone joining in, he was a mark for flying fists. As a result his face was badly battered and he was otherwise bruised. Friends of the referee, outside, appealed to the policeman to enter and afford him some protection, but it was several minutes before one of them could be prevailed upon to enter the room. He was followed by a number of lacrosse fans and the referee was finally rescued and escorted to a waiting automobile which conveyed him to his home in the Royal City.

No official statement was forthcoming from the club officials tonight. Manager Tommy Gifford was in the dressing room when the trouble occurred, but he so far has made no statement. It is the first time in the history of the game that a home official has been attacked by the players.

Summary

Goal summary—First quarter, Peacock, V. A. C., 1:06; 2, W. Turnbull, Westminster, 3:38; Wintemute, Westminster, 1:11. Second quarter, 4, W. Turnbull, Westminster, 3:45. Third quarter, 5, L. Turnbull, Westminster, 10:19. Fourth quarter, 6, W. Turnbull, Westminster, 3:08; 7, Murray, V. A. C., 6:36; 8, Crookall, V. A. C., 5:02.

Penalty summary—First quarter, Howard, Westminster, 5 minutes. Third quarter, G. Spring, Westminster, 5 minutes; McLaren, V. A. C., 10 minutes; Gifford, Westminster, 10 minutes; Peacock, Westminster, 10 minutes; Murray, V. A. C., 10 minutes; Donohue, V. A. C., 5 minutes; W. Turnbull, Westminster, 5 minutes; G. Spring, Westminster, 5 minutes. Fourth quarter, L. Turnbull, Westminster, rest of the game, about 27 minutes; G. Spring, Westminster, rest of game, about 16 minutes; W. Turnbull, Westminster, 5 minutes; T. Rennie, Westminster, 5 minutes; Donohue, V. A. C., rest of game, 6 minutes; G. Spring, rest of game, 6 minutes.

PUBLISH AIR CHARTS

International Aeronautical Association Will Ask Governments to Undertake the Work

BRUSSELS, Oct. 4.—The International Commission charged by the International Aeronautical Association with the preparation of air charts, met here today under the presidency of Prince Roland, Bonaparte. The committee found that, except in Belgium and France, where excellent maps of the air had been prepared, little or nothing had been done in this direction during the past year by other countries, owing to the lack of support by their governments. A resolution was passed inviting the governments to take upon themselves the task of publishing air charts in the same manner as they do land maps.

Western Freight Rate Case

OTTAWA, Oct. 4.—No date for the further hearing of the Western freight rate case has yet been fixed by the Board of Railway Commissioners, as counsel for the Dominion Government and others have not yet been able to submit all the data asked for. The chief commissioner states that the date for the final hearing will be fixed without delay as soon as all the statements and comparisons have been submitted.

Commission Delays Journey

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 4.—Owing to the tension existing in Japan, China and the American commission delegated to visit those countries in the interest of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, will not sail from San Francisco next Tuesday, as had been planned. The exposition authorities suggested that the trip be deferred until conditions were more favorable.

May Be Potentially

Tatouah last night reported outside, bound in a brigantine, name unknown. This vessel may have been mistaken for the bark Potlatch, which is now fully due from South Africa to load lumber at Vancouver.

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FRUIT THE FEATURE OF SAANICH SHOW

As Fine as Province Can Produce Say Horticulturists—Distinguished Visitors Find Much to Admire.

The Saanich Fair yesterday drew a large attendance from Victoria and other parts of the peninsula. Lady McBride, the Bishop of Columbia and Mr. W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and Mrs. Scott, were among those who arrived early and paid a long visit seeing everything that was to be seen and thoroughly enjoying the displays.

The sports proved most successful. North Saanich's win against South Saanich in the tug-of-war was a most popular one, while not a little amusement was caused the spectators by the tactics pursued by the players in a lacrosse match which included quite a pretty little fight on the touchline which would have speedily developed into a general engagement but for the unassuming attitude of the referee. Mr. Arthur, towards this unauthorized alteration of the programme. The cattle stabled behind one goal suffered frequent disturbance by shots that missed the goal.

Reference to the very fine exhibit (not entered for competition) of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Sidney, will be found in another column.

The fruits and vegetables proved the most attractive feature. Visitors who have this Autumn seen the best the Province can produce at other fairs gave it as their opinion that the plate fruit here carried off the palm for quality and freedom throughout from blemish of any kind. Messrs. Tanner Brothers, with their perfectly packed Wealthies and King of Tompkins, and Mr. W. Wilkinson, took the prizes for boxed fruit, and Mr. H. T. Oldfield and Messrs. Stewart tied for first with the miscellaneous display of fruit. Messrs. Tanner also won for their collection of ten varieties, and among the plate fruit Mr. R. C. J. Faten with his Kings and Wealthies, Mr. W. Heaton with Baldwins and Bellflowers, and Mr. Wilkinson with Northern Spies and Celine Pippin gained well deserved blue cards. There were besides, many other exhibitors whose fruit was almost uniformly of a very high standard of excellence. "I have seen the fruit at Westminster," said a well known horticulturist, "and this display has it easily beaten." This opinion was echoed by several others.

The pears generally were by far the best shown on the Island this year and free from spot. Mr. S. Nakano showed a tempting plate of Buerre Clairgeau, and Mr. W. Wilkinson one of Buerre Bussac. The prize for peaches went to Miss J. E. Bell.

Fine Floral Display

The flowers were delightful even at this late season and Mrs. J. J. White carried off numerous prizes in dahlias, stocks, asters and sweet peas. The Misses Streatfield took the special prize for the best collection of wild flowers and berries and Mrs. McKenzie that for the best decorated dinner table. A diploma was awarded to Mr. F. R. Bailey for his floral exhibit which included a painting of Gladoli.

A fine exhibit of bottled fruits won Mrs. T. Lidgate a first prize and Mrs. J. S. Reid's marmalade gained her an award. Mr. Percy James showed the winning bunch of grapes grown out of doors.

Grains were a section that made a remarkable showing. Mr. H. King's Fall wheat, rough barley and white and grey peas were all of good color, as was Mr. F. Turgoo's Spring wheat, and Mr. W. D. Mitchell's white oats. In garden produce the potatoes were distinguished for cleanliness and evenness of skin. The chief winners were Messrs. Dean Brothers and Mr. V. Cleaves. The first for carrots went to Mr. W. D. Mitchell and for parsnips to Mr. H. T. Oldfield. Mr. J. A. Grant's white turnips were of fine size. Messrs. Dean Brothers took a first for beets. Mr. E. R. Tillard the prize for tomatoes under glass, and Mr. V. Cleaves took that for those grown in the open. In field roots, Mr. F. Turgoo was the fore with Swedes, Mangolds and Kale; Mr. Mitchell with red carrots and Mr. J. T. Harrison and Mr. T. C. Dea Barres with the heaviest pair of pumpkins and squash respectively.

The special prize, presented by the B. C. Dairymen's Association, for the best gallon of milk in bottles, was awarded as follows: 1. Mrs. R. E. Nimmo; 2. Mr. A. Ferguson; 3. Miss Bainbridge Smith. Mrs. J. H. Lindsay won the first for fresh butter.

In the Household Arts section, Mrs. J. S. Reid baked the best loaf of white bread, Mrs. Heaton the best Graham bread, and Miss Dee Barres the best lunch rolls of bread. All the frats for the honey exhibits went to Mr. E. W. Armstrong.

In the children's section Doris MacKenzie hemmed the best handkerchief and Tommy Howe painted the best flowers. Carl Strabel won Captain Mergeson's special prize for the best display of manual training work done in the Saanich schools.

Poultry and Livestock

The judges were very complimentary to the poultry exhibit, declaring the Plymouth Rocks to be some of the finest, if not the best, in the whole Province. Mr. W. Heaton and Mr. G. Cliff were winners in these birds. The Rhode Island Reds (females) were also good, a noticeable exhibit being that of Miss R. Smith's females. The seminary showed an excellent White Wyandotte hen in a strong class, Messrs. Dean Brothers a fine male, and Mr. E. Jamieson a winning pullet. The Columbia Wyandottes of Mr. W. Heaton were also singled out for high praise. These birds as well as the winning Rocks had already secured firsts at Victoria.

In the cattle, the presence of Mr. T. Longland's Victoria champion Holstein bull lent considerable tone to the exhibit, but otherwise there was not a great deal worthy of comment.

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Sunday, October 5, 1913

MR. BREWSTER'S SPEECH

Mr. Brewster, the leader of the Liberal party in British Columbia has been "holding" his policy. He was interesting, but not particularly definite. After reading the report of his speech, we confess to be no wiser as to his objects than before. The only really vital question discussed by him was the desirability of promoting settlement. In the course of his observations on this head he quoted Sir Richard McBride as saying that it would be a crime to allow a settler to go into "the vastness of British Columbia" until transportation facilities had been provided. We hardly think Mr. Brewster has given the Premier's words correctly; for he probably went no further than to decline to entertain the idea of encouraging settlers to go into districts remote from transportation. Mr. Brewster did not think it necessary to give his views upon this point, and yet he might well have done so. It would be interesting to know if he, the leader of his political party, thinks it would be desirable to encourage pre-emption in advance of transportation. We venture the opinion that he does not think so, that he knows too well how the pre-emption law has been abused and how it has failed to lead to the settlement of the country to any large extent, of recent years at least, to be willing to take a position opposed to that of the Premier.

But it is not our intention to follow up Mr. Brewster's observations in detail, for we wish to direct attention to certain things that he did not discuss. He did not see his way clear to make any comment upon the remarkable progress that has been made by this province during the last ten years, a progress that has been the wonder of all who have had the opportunity of observing it. Mr. Brewster does not appear to appreciate what has been accomplished. He does not appear to have grasped the fact that, ten years ago, under the leadership of the present Premier, less than 300,000 people, living in British Columbia, undertook, after a period of quiescence the development of an area of more than 350,000 square miles of country, rich in natural resources, it is true, but exceptionally difficult to open for settlement and industrial exploitation. This was a tremendous task. We do not say that in its efforts to carry it out the Provincial Ministry made no errors; we do not claim that it has done everything that might have been done; we only claim that it made a determined and honest attempt to advance the material interests and prosperity of this province, and has been successful in a manner that has challenged the admiration of all disinterested observers. There is no denying, Mr. Brewster did not attempt to deny, the progress which has been made, and it is somewhat singular that, in a speech which he intended as the gospel of a new political era, he did not make the slightest reference to it. We can think of a reason, and from a party standpoint it may have been a good reason. To all this remarkable progress the Liberal party has contributed nothing at all. On the contrary it has opposed, to the best of its ability, every undertaking of the Government to promote the public welfare. The policy of that party has been a negative one throughout. Hence it was, perhaps, hardly to be expected that Mr. Brewster, in making his bow as the Provincial leader of a party, should feel called upon to refer to the great prosperity, in advancing which his political friends had no share, but, on the contrary, in the way of which they interposed every obstacle which their ingenuity could suggest.

The population of British Columbia has increased by leaps and bounds; its principal industries have greatly expanded; it has been opened up by railways and highways; new bridges, public buildings and school houses have been erected; a great university has been founded; new rights have been asserted and been recognized by the Dominion; the revenue has been increased beyond all precedent; taxation has been reduced; the natural resources of the country have been made to contribute the greater part of the money required in the administration of affairs; the credit of the province has been established abroad on the highest level; the name of British Columbia has been made synonymous with prosperity. Yet to those of these things did Mr. Brewster refer. Do we do him any injustice

if we say that he would gladly have referred to them, if he could have claimed for his political party one jot or tittle of credit for this splendid record? We think we do not. We think Mr. Brewster is altogether too intelligent a man not to appreciate the greatness of what has been achieved, and too honest to assert that his party is even negatively responsible for any of it.

REPORT ON THE STRIKE

The report of Mr. Samuel Price, K. C., who was sent out to inquire into the strike situation on Vancouver Island by the Minister of Labor, has been made public, and we give a summary of it in our news columns. Mr. Price makes it very clear that the charges against Mr. Crothers, to the effect that he refused to grant an arbitration board, are absolutely without foundation, and that his efforts in that direction, as well as those of Mr. McInven, the fair-waged officer, in that behalf received no assistance either from the union or non-union men. It seems very unjust to seek to hold the Minister responsible for what he could not prevent. He had no way of making the strikers or non-strikers do what they were unwilling to do, and there does not appear to have been any marked disposition shown by the operators to give him any assistance.

Mr. Price thinks that what he calls "collective agreements," that is, agreements entered into between employers and employed, should have the force of law during the term of their existence, and that severe penalties should be provided for violations of them, or for inducing persons to violate them. Legislation of this kind, if properly safeguarded, would be likely to prove very useful. It would protect the employer, who tried to live up to his contract in good faith; it would protect the employee who wished to be allowed to fulfil his promises. He suggests other particulars in which he thinks the Industrial Disputes Act can advantageously be amended.

We do not suppose Mr. Price's recommendations will be favorably regarded by those people who make their living by agitation; but we do not believe that the average miner would take the least exception to a law being so framed as to reduce to a minimum the chance of such a senseless, wasteful and cruel condition of things as has prevailed for the past few months in the coal-mining area of Vancouver Island.

MARKET AND ABATTOIR

A correspondent writes us urging that a public market and abattoir shall be established. He speaks of one being in connection with the other, but we do not suppose this is quite what he means, which is no doubt that there shall be a public market and a public abattoir—each in a suitable place. We like to look upon these things from the practical point of view, and have no hesitation in saying that a public abattoir would be very useful, and, if all persons slaughtering animals were compelled to use it, there would be a sufficient revenue forthcoming to pay interest and sinking fund on the capital outlay and the cost of management. It follows that there could be closer sanitary supervision than is possible under present conditions.

To what extent farmers would use such an abattoir may be a matter of doubt. It is reasonable to suppose that, if facilities were provided whereby persons raising beef cattle or other stock, could slaughter them under the most favorable conditions and sell them at retail direct to consumers, this branch of husbandry would be encouraged, and the general public would be proportionately benefited.

Our correspondent thinks this question might be made an issue at the next municipal election. That is hardly feasible, and it would be premature to talk of that now in any event, because there is no definite plan to which candidates could be asked to pledge themselves. But that is no reason why such a plan should not be prepared, and we are satisfied that, if it should be at all reasonable, it would receive the support of all candidates. Our suggestion is that our correspondent and a few others should get together and prepare some concrete proposition.

MR. POSTER'S SPEECH

We reproduce from The Ottawa Citizen a summary of the address recently delivered before the Canadian Club at Ottawa by Mr. George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Mr. Foster's general line of thought was similar to that which characterized his speech at the Board of Trade banquet here, but he spoke more fully. It is a matter of regret that neither of the Ottawa papers saw its way clear to printing the address in full, because at this time there is no subject upon which it is more desirable that Canadians should be informed than that which includes our relations to our fellow British subjects in the Antipodes and the millions of the awakening Orient. We may add that there are few people who have had as good an opportunity of studying these relations at first hand as Mr. Foster, and none who possess equal facility

with him in expressing the ideas which his observations have enabled him to form.

The address confirms the impression which Mr. Foster left in Victoria, namely, that he is profoundly convinced of the magnitude and ramifications of the Oriental problem and the vast potentialities of the commerce of the Pacific. On the latter point we think he is the first person to tell the world that the sea-borne commerce of the Pacific amounts to the vast sum of \$2,000,000,000 annually, which is an indication of what we may expect in the future. He points out also that in this great theatre of activity 150,000,000 of the European race are confronted by 900,000,000 of the Asiatic races, and one cannot fail to be impressed with the proof that he regards the inevitable competition as likely to be extremely serious. Mr. Foster holds that the attitude of the white race towards the Asiatic ought not to be one of contempt, but should be characterized by a desire to understand and be understood by them. He tells us that we have become near neighbors of the Orient, and should, therefore, endeavor to appreciate each others' ideals and prospects.

The remarks of the Minister can hardly fail to attract great attention in Eastern Canada, where the nature of the problem presented by the development of commerce on the Pacific and the increasing aggressiveness of the Asiatic peoples has been appreciated only in a very slight degree.

A CONDITION, NOT A THEORY

In its presentation at the New Westminster Assizes, the Grand Jury said that truck-farming has been practically killed by Chinese gardeners, who peddle produce from door to door. If this is the case, who is responsible? Manifestly the people who buy from the peddlars in part, and in part the white farmers who do not provide some other means whereby householders can get vegetables delivered cheaply at their homes.

There is no sense in our deceiving ourselves in this matter. If the Chinese are controlling the market, it is only because they saw there was a market to be controlled, and were energetic enough to take advantage of it. To say this is not to favor present conditions, for we think that it would be far better in a score of ways if the white farmers had been able and willing to supply households from day to day with such vegetables as they require, but they have either been able but not willing, or willing but not able. Whatever is the true explanation, they have not done so, and the result is the very unsatisfactory condition of things of which the Grand Jury complains. It is hardly necessary to add that it would be vastly to the advantage of the community to have the farm lands surrounding the cities cultivated by white market-gardeners dealing directly with consumers.

But we have to deal with things as they are. Who bring fish to our doors to sell? Indians or Chinamen only. Most people, we think all people, would prefer to deal with a white fish peddler, but there are no such people, and hundreds of housekeepers prefer to buy their fish at their doors to go down town to get it. It ought not to be forgotten in discussing questions of this nature that we have no white population willing to do the things that the Chinaman or the Indian is willing to do, and a very little consideration will show any one why we have not. It has been our pride hitherto that our white people are, as a rule, of a class that would not follow certain callings. In dealing with these things we must grapple with conditions, not theories. New Westminster Grand Jury has placed its finger upon a weak point in our industrial system, one that it is much easier to discover than to remedy.

MALINGING CANADA

An organized campaign of misrepresentation of Canada is being carried on in a portion of the United States press. We receive weekly clippings giving accounts adverse to this country. Some of them are only ingenious perversions of the truth; others are wilfully false. Of the latter is a statement published in an Oregon newspaper to the effect that in Alberta, there were six months every year during which no white woman dared go out of doors because of the extreme cold. Another is the following extract from The Denver Post, a presumably reputable paper. We print it for two reasons, namely as an illustration of grotesque misconception of the facts, and secondly as showing to what extremes of falsehood the people managing this campaign are willing to go to accomplish their purpose. After advancing the amazing proposition that a creamery in Okanagan had failed because the high freight prevented the sending of butter to Victoria, as if any one in his senses would set up a creamery among the irrigated fruit lands of Okanagan to supply the Victoria market, The Post says:

Then there is the song sung by the emigration agents of the Canadian railroads to the prospective American farmer, about the superior "law enforcement" of the Dominion. Well, the country back of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, is similar, in a modified way, to that of the Rocky Mountain country. But Indians live there, as well

as white men. The methods of handling Canadian Indians does not compare with that followed by the Federal Government. There is inefficient supervision, a superfluity of "squaw men," recruited from the lower order of English emigrants, and the Indian, as a result, is often dangerous.

In fact he is so dangerous that in the rural country back of Victoria it is unsafe for a white woman to ride horse-back alone. A few months ago, one woman defied the caution that riding about without an escort was dangerous and she paid for it with her life. She was assaulted by two Indians. The assault and the shock caused her death. The Indians were arrested. They were not lynched. They were not hanged. They were tried, ultimately, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment so short as to be absurd.

The people in the district resent this condition, but they are powerless to change it. Had they lynched the Indians who assaulted the white woman they would probably have been hanged, because lynching the Indians would have been "taking the law into their own hands," but they have, virtually, no powers of local government to deal with the situation, as the Government of Canada is centralized in the Dominion Parliament and the provisional governments enjoy only such powers as the Dominion Parliament extends to them.

The authority for these amazing statements is one Dr. R. B. Rowton. Of course we do not expect that anything The Colonist can say on this subject will reach the eyes of the readers of The Post, nevertheless, in order that The Post itself may learn how absolutely it has been imposed upon, we shall take up the statements in detail. First, as to the nature of the country "back of Victoria." It does not in the most remote way resemble the Rocky Mountains. In the interior of the Island there are mountains, but no Indians or any one else in or near them. The land "back of Victoria" is, as a rule, fairly level, quite thickly settled, and the few Indians are civilized, living for the most part as white people do, working at the same occupations as white men follow, having in some cases comfortable cottages provided with modern conveniences, and being as orderly and well-behaved as the average run of white people.

Secondly, the method pursued by the Dominion Government of handling Indians may not compare with that adopted by the Government of the United States, but it is a humane method, which recognizes that the Indians have rights and respects them. Thirdly, there is probably not a "squaw man" in the whole of Vancouver Island. Fourthly, the story of the alleged assault is absolutely made out of whole cloth. Nothing has ever occurred near Victoria, nor anywhere else in British Columbia, so far as we are aware, to serve even as the flimsiest foundation for such a tale. The observations about ladies being in danger if they ride out of Victoria on horseback unattended is so grotesquely absurd that one hardly knows what to say about it. A reader of The Post's article might suppose that it was a common practice for ladies to travel around the country here on horseback. What resident of Victoria, or vicinity ever saw them doing it, except in one of the runs of the Hunt Club? A far more likely thing than that any lady should be held up by Indians when riding alone "back of Victoria," is that a lady driving her motor car might be stopped by Indians who wanted to borrow some gasoline for their own machines.

The Post has been badly fooled. At least we would not think so excellent a paper would knowingly lend itself to the circulation of such absurd falsehoods as this alleged Doctor has perpetrated.

THE PANAMA CANAL

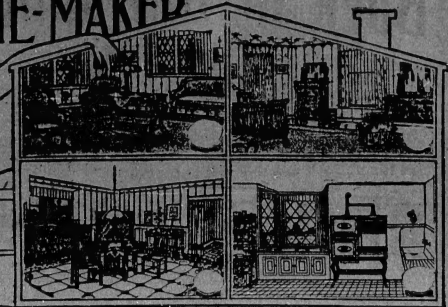
Unless something entirely unforeseen and very improbable happens, only a few days will elapse before water will be let into the Panama Canal for its full length and it will be possible for a vessel to pass through it from ocean to ocean. It is therefore timely to present a brief history of this great work and a general description of its character. These will be found elsewhere in this morning's paper. It is the story of a very wonderful work, one that is wholly without precedent or parallel, and is not likely to be repeated. There is only one Isthmus of Panama. It may be, as some French engineers assert that by and bye it will be found necessary to lower the canal to sea level, but even such a work, tremendous though it would be, would not detract from the greatness of the achievement which Colonel Goethals is now bringing so successfully to a conclusion.

Apparently the way is being cleared for the recognition of the Chinese Republic by the Powers. Japan seems to have scored heavily in the negotiations that have been in progress, and the upshot of the whole business may be that China will emerge from its independent nominality, but virtually under the tutelage of Japan. Events are so enveloping themselves in the Orient that we may not be far wrong in suggesting that the world is now witnessing the beginning of one of the greatest movements history has ever recorded.

England: Hurt in Wreck

WYNARD, BARK, Oct. 4.—A west-bound freight steamer Wynard, on the Canadian Pacific yesterday was wrecked at Dufur through a defective steam Engineer Laing was the only one injured.

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Period Bedroom Furniture

Designed to Meet Present-Day Requirements

Two Fine Examples Now in Our Windows

NO matter what we said in this announcement, we could not do justice to the beauty of these suites. The workmanship is all you could wish it to be. Inside and out, every detail is finished in a most exacting manner, and only perfect materials have been used.

We shall be pleased to have you examine these and other high-grade suites at your leisure.

Louis XVI. Style

This is in French grey enamel, trimmed with white lines. All table tops have a plate glass panel with beautifully colored chintz underneath.

Cane panels in the toilets and bed ends is another feature worthy of notice.

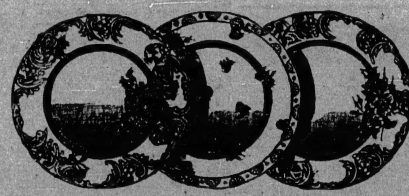
The suite consists of bed, bureau, somnoe, toilet table, writing table, an extra table and chairs.

An Adam's Style Reproduced

In a rich ivory enamel finish, has Prima vera mahogany tops beautifully polished, and shows remarkably good taste on the part of the artist responsible for the design.

The suite consists of dresser, chiffonier, dressing table, somnoe, rocking chair, side chair, dressing chair, and a full sized bed, with cane panels in head and foot.

Some of This Beautiful China Now in Our Windows



Giving a word picture of these beautiful pieces would be as difficult as trying to do justice to beautiful scenery that your friends have not seen. You'll appreciate their worth and will make them your favorite pieces when entertaining your friends.

Bon Bon Dishes, some in the

real shape, others with small

handles. Choice decorations.

Price, each 25c

Cups and Saucers in pretty

shapes and decorations.

Price 25c

Mustard Pots at, each 20c

Cream Jugs at, each 15c

Porridge Sets of three pieces

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Cream and Sugar Sets at \$1.00,

75c, 50c, 40c and 35c

Cake Plates in a variety of floral

designs, some edged with gold

bands, at, each, \$1.00, 85c, 75c,

50c, 35c and 25c

Berry Sets of seven pieces, vari-

ous designs, at \$1.75, \$1.50,

and \$1.00

Berry Sets of 13 pieces at \$2.50

Celery Trays in several different

patterns at, each 50c

Baby Plates, with appropriate

picture designs and mottoes,

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Weiler's Pure Elastic Felt Mattresses



"Weiler's Peerless" is a full 50-lb. mattress, made entirely of the best, purified elastic felt. Cannot work into lumps. As comfortable as new even after years of hard wear. Hygienic, vermin proof and full of comfort. Full size, only \$12.00

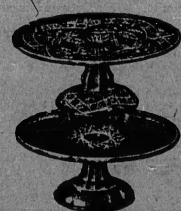
"Weiler's Empress" weighs 40 lbs. and has exactly the same filling as our "Peerless." A good tick in an attractive design. Full size \$10.00

"Weiler's Premier" has all the qualities of the "Empress" and "Peerless," but weighs 35 lbs., and the tick is a lighter quality. Price for the full size \$9.00

Any size may be had in any of these lines.

Prices subject to a 10 per cent discount for cash.

Beautiful Cut Glass Marked at Tempting Prices



Our buyer has been fortunate enough to secure a large quantity of really fine cut glass at a price that makes it possible for you to secure pretty and useful pieces at a much lower price than usual.

Every piece is perfect, the designs are most attractive, and there are so many different lines that it is impossible to describe them here. Please call in and see them.

Wouldn't You Like a Nice Grandfather's Clock in Your Hall?

A Grandfather's Clock is one of those pieces of furniture that add dignity to the room or hall in which it is placed. Nothing seems to give quite the same tone to the hall, landing, living or dining rooms, while their companionable "Tick! Tick! Tick!" and the musical chimes soon make their influence one of the household pleasures.

We have a strong showing of

Clocks at most reasonable

prices. Some are in mahog-

any cases, while others come

in oak. See them, and re-

member that there is a dis-

count of 10 per cent for cash

or reasonable terms arranged.

Prices from \$650.00 down

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A String Shopping Bag to the First Fifteen Buyers Monday Morning.

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GERMAN SCIENTISTS

TEST DIVINING ROD

Mystery of Wand Subject of Discussion at Congress—Kaiser Believes in Its Power of Locating Water.

The divining rod as it is sometimes called, the dowser's rod of willow or hazel wood, which is used for locating water, minerals and treasures, and which has many followers in Germany, had its first scientific consideration recently. The first congress of the German society organized for the purpose of clearing up the question of the scientific value of the divining rod met at Halle.

Although the entire divining rod matter is generally considered as being connected more or less with fakism and superstition, many scholars and learned men, geologists, mineralogists, miners and such were present at the congress.

A staggering array of statistics was produced which tended to show that the divining rod question has a scientific value and justifies scientific research.

It was said that, among others, the Kaiser is a firm believer in the value of locating water. It was said at the time the city engineer at Kiel Harbor was unable to find a water supply for the city government—Ullrich, who had learned how to manipulate the willow twig in Africa, was sent for at the request of the Kaiser, and located an inexhaustible supply.

Shows Leak in Water Main

An affidavit was laid before the congress from the engineers of the Munich municipal water department, in which it was affirmed that, after they had tried in vain to locate a subterranean leak in a big pipe line which made it impossible to keep up the pressure, it was decided to send for a divining rod expert before resorting to the extreme measure of tearing up the line to find the leak.

The divining rod was secured and its indication of the spot where the leak was proved to be correct.

Before the assembling of the congress several members decided to make some practical tests with the rod. In the presence of geologists and mineralogists, Mine Inspector Scharf, with a hazel stick indicated a spot where water would be found in a large orchard, where repeated borings had failed to strike water. Borings were made at the spot indicated by Scharf, and a plentiful supply of water was found.

COMING EVENTS

Sussex Association—The usual monthly meeting of the association will be held on Tuesday evening next at 8:30 o'clock, at 1026 Blanchard Street.

Navy League Chapter—A meeting of the Navy League Chapter will be held in the Rest Room, 721 Courtney Street, on Wednesday at 10:30 o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

Holds Monthly Meeting—The regular monthly meeting of the Victoria Automobile Association will be held in the secretary's office, 103 Pemberton Block, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Victoria Nurses' Club—The monthly meeting of the Victoria Nurses' Club will take place tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Alexandra Club. A lecture will be given.

Girls' Friendly Society—The next joint meeting of the Girls' Friendly Society will be held tomorrow evening at St. James' Rectory, 215 Quebec Street.

Voters' League to Meet—A meeting of the Voters' League will be held on Tuesday, the 14th inst., when the programme of work for the coming winter will be drafted.

Persian Student to Speak—This afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, Mr. A. E. Ruchalsky, Persian student, will speak under the auspices of the Metropolitan Church Brotherhood, on the subject, "The Mohammedan Religion."

Victoria Gymnasticon Society—A meeting of the above society will be held at the Foresters' Hall on Thursday evening next at 8 p. m. A good programme has been arranged. Some views of Wales will be shown.

Theatrical Employees—The regular general meeting of the Local Union, No. 168, Theatrical Stage Employees, will be held this evening in Labor Hall, Room 1, at 8 o'clock. Important business will be considered.

Daughters of St. George—The Daughters of St. George will hold their regular meeting in the A. O. U. W. Hall, tomorrow evening, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. A social will be held at 9 o'clock.

Donation Party—The annual donation party in connection with the W. C. T. U. Mission will be held next Friday afternoon from 2:30 to 9 o'clock at the Men's Mission, on Store Street. Members are asked to bring cake. Visitors will be welcomed.

West End Union—The West End Women's Christian Temperance Union will hold a social meeting at the home of Mrs. J. W. Gidley, 519 Craigflower Road, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. An address will be given on "The Building of the New Men's Mission."

Missionary Meeting—A Union Missionary meeting will be held in the Emmanuel Baptist Church on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mrs. A. McLeod, a returned missionary, will speak. All mission circles are invited to be present, and also all ladies interested in the work.

Will Speak on Missions—Emmanuel Baptist Young People's Union will meet as usual in the schoolroom at the end of Spring Ridge car line tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. Mrs. A. McLeod, of Vancouver, will give an address on "Missions in India," and will show several genuine costumes of the natives of that country.

Ladies' Outfitters
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"The Shrine of Fashion"



Special invitation to view the most up-to-date collection of Ladies' Wearing Apparel ever exhibited in Victoria. At no time have we been in so strong a position as now to justify our claim to be The Leaders of Fashion in the West.

The world's markets have been personally visited and selections made of the Newest Only in

Suits, Coats, Day and Evening Gowns, Opera Wraps, Millinery, Furs

ON MONDAY

Our display will convince the most exacting that it is possible to find in our Parlors the Pick of the Eastern and European Markets.

Fashionable Suits in the popular velvet, silk plush and broad cloth, plain brocaded and striped in lovely Fall colorings, new panel effects, also side drapings in a wonderful array of styles. The choicest Fur Trimmings are introduced on many, others being trimmed with silk velvet and trimming to tone.

\$125.00 to \$50.00

Paris Novelty Millinery Sets

These new French Model Sets are among the handsomest of the season's productions, made in plain and beautiful brocaded velvets and silks, in chic styles; choice furs being introduced as trimmings, lovely ostrich and paradise plumes in colors to tone. You are specially invited to see these on Monday. Prices **\$75.00 to \$200.00**.

One very handsome gold brocaded Hat with large ostrich plume, jacket to match, trimmed skunk.

Moleskin Hat, Throwover and Muff, and Novelty Purse, very rich.

Brown Velvet Hat and Muff; trimmed bear.

Choice Seal and Gilt Brocaded Hat, Muff and Purse; linings of rich satin.

Black Brocaded Hat and Muff; trimmed fur and Paradise.

Black Brocaded Velvet Hat and Jacket; trimmed high-grade fur.

A lovely creation in Seal and Blue Brocaded Velvet Hat with Novelty Cape; lined tapestry chiffon, trimmed seal.

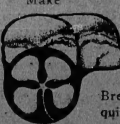
DO NOT MISS OUR SPECIAL SHOWING OF MILLINERY ON SECOND FLOOR

A Great Exhibition of Furs

This department will afford the visitor a great opportunity of viewing the best possible selection of Furs ever brought together—Sable, Mink, Fox, Skunk, Persian Lamb, etc., also a well represented stock of cheaper grades. The qualities we guarantee—the Prices Modest.

DON'T BAKE AT HOME

The day when it was necessary to bake your own Bread is past. No more muss and fuss in the hot kitchen; no more sitting up late to attend to the carefully-watched batch; no more worry over temperature. Make



White-a-Clover

Bread your regular Bread, and you will find that it is quite as good as the best that even you can make. It never varies in quality, because it is made from laboratory-tested flour. It is made fresh daily in a modern, sanitary, spotless bakery. Costs just what ordinary Breads cost, and is much superior.

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Starts Tomorrow—Monday
One hundred different sizes to choose from.
Prices, \$4, \$3.50, \$3 and **\$2.50**
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VALUE and STYLE in FALL SHOES

For every member of the family. Scores of styles and finishes to choose from, and a price to suit your purse exactly. Penman Hosiery for men, women and children.

PHONE 131 **Christie's** Corner Government and Johnson

Not a Tongue Burn in a Ton

Pratt's English Smoking Mixture—for the smoker with discriminating taste

2 Ounces **25c**
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The British Columbia Old Country Public School Boys' Association

All old boys of British Public Schools now in Vancouver Island, B. C., are requested to communicate the following information to the Secretary of the Association: (1) Name, (2) present address, (3) old school and date of residence there, (4) present occupation. A copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Association will be sent to every old public school boy who is not already a member thereof. It is hoped that all may join, so that a complete register of old public school boys now in Vancouver Island may be obtained. Old members who have not done so are requested to notify the Secretary of any change of address. Address to the Secretary,

A. R. Sherwood
Box 212, Victoria, B.C.

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Ladies and gents wishing to take advantage of our Made-to-Order Suit Sale had better hurry.

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Just Coming In
Per lb.—5 CENTS—Per lb.
Please Order Early

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Constipation is the root of many forms of sickness and of an endless amount of human misery.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills,

thoroughly tested by over fifty years of use, have been proved a safe and certain cure for constipation and all kindred troubles. Try them. 25c. a box.

MUSICAL TREAT BY VICTORIA ARTISTES

Programme of Forthcoming Song Recital in Aid of Rest Room Fund Will Prove to Be One of Unusual Merit.

In arranging the programme for the song recital to be given at the Victoria Theatre last Tuesday evening, Mrs. Macdonald Pacey and Miss L. Digby, with Mrs. Hermann Robertson at the piano, in aid of the Rest Room of the King's Daughters, care has been taken to select such numbers as are representative of the best classes of compositions for the voice, selections which combine variety in quality and great technique in composition. An attempt has also been made to present something that will have the recommendation of novelty, and thus enable those who attend to hear productions not unusually presented on the concert stage. The names of the several numbers, with appropriate comments, may serve to convey an idea of what will be given.

(1) Duet, "Barcarolle," Chaminade. The idea of the composer seems to have been to produce a duet which would result of a perfect blending of voices. This has been so successfully accomplished that it seems to appear to be only one voice, combining the quality of the two. Throughout this beautiful duet there runs that tone of subdued feeling so characteristic of this composer's work.

(2) Soprano Solo, "Intrigue," Mendelssohn. This is a concert aria, a song of a class of which there are few examples. In it the great composer has sought to tell the story of a girl who has lost her lover. It opens with a recitative expressive of her grief and then passes into a tone-picture of her memory of departed days. Mendelssohn introduces his "Wedding March" into this, one of his greatest compositions. While primarily a soprano solo, the instrumental feature of it is so important that the reproduction itself, almost by itself, a duet for the voice and piano.

(3) Soprano group:
(a) "The Shepherdess," La Forge
(b) "Mondnacht," Schumann
(c) "Widmung," Schumann
La Forge, the composer of the Shepherdess, is one of the new school of American song writers. He was well known as accompanist for Mmes. Gadski and Sembrich. In this one he exhibits a delicacy of conception which has produced a very charming melody. "Mondnacht" is a description of moonlight, and in "Widmung" the composer has given a charming love song.

(4) Duet, "The Wanderer's Night Song." In this Rubenstein is at his best in delicate and sympathetic composition.

(5) Contralto group:
(a) "April," Chaminade
(b) "Echo," Somerset
(c) "The Spring Morning," Nevin
In "April" the peculiar beauty of Chaminade's work is well brought out. Lord Henry Somerset's "Echo" lends itself in a very notable way to delicacy of shading, and "One Spring Morning" is regarded as Nevin's best composition.

(6) Soprano solo, "Hymn to the Almighty," Schubert. This hymn is rarely rendered as a solo, although it was so intended to be sung by its composer. The reason of this is that it requires exceptional tone de force, and is therefore usually rendered as an anthem. As a solo it is marked by contrasts, which are so striking as to be almost abrupt.

(7) Soprano group: (a) "Ah, Love But a Day," Beach. (b) "I Send My Heart Up to Thee," Beach. (c) "The Lovely Month of May," Hammond. Mrs. Beach also, one of the new school of American composers, exhibits some of her two best works in the two numbers mentioned above. She wrote them as part of a group of three, but Hammond's beautiful song has been selected as the third number of the above for the sake of illustrating another class of composition.

(8) Duet, "The Passage Bird's Farewell," Hildach. This charming duet is a fitting ending for so excellent a programme. While there is no number especially for the piano, the instrumental part of these several compositions calls for a high order of execution, and in them Mrs. Robertson displays that high artistic sense which distinguishes her as a pianist.

FIRE ON MANCHURIA

Pacific Mail Liner Compelled to Put Back to Hongkong Before Blaze Was Extinguished

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—A cable message to the Chamber of Commerce from London reports that the Pacific Mail liner Manchuria, now bound back to San Francisco, put into Hongkong slightly damaged by a fire which broke out in the hold shortly after leaving Nagasaki on September 30. It took two days to bring the fire under control. In the last two and a half years the Manchuria has been three times on fire and at no time has the cause been discovered.

Vessel Movement
LOS ANGELES—Departed: Williamette, str. for Puget Sound; San Gabriel, str. for Umpqua River.
SEATTLE—Arrived: City of Puebla, str. Watson, str. from San Francisco; Departed: Minnesota, str. for Orient; Governor, str. Col. E. L. Drake, str. with cargo 16, str. 24th Francisco; SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived: J. B. Steinson, str. from Columbia River; Centuria, str. from Grays Harbor; Quinhault, str. from Willapa; Daisy, str. from South Bend; Missourian, str. from Honolulu; Kankaku, str. from Hongkong; Departed: Roanoke, str. for Astoria; Paragon, str. for Portland.
ADELPHI—Arrived previously: Arlema, Nov. str. from San Francisco.
PUNTA ARENAS—Arrived previously: Santa Ovea, str. from New York; Los Angeles, str. from Seattle and Tacoma.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Labor Leader Coming.—Tom Mann, the much-talked-of and well-known British labor leader, will very likely visit Victoria shortly. He is due to address the Trades and Labor Council of Nelson on October 13.

Attorney-General.—It was expected that Hon. W. B. Bennett, Attorney-General and Acting-Premier, would return to the city yesterday, but yesterday it was learned that he would not be back until Monday night or Tuesday morning. He has been in the Vernon District enjoying a holiday for the past week.

Consolidation of By-Laws.—The consolidation into one by-law of a number of local improvement by-laws authorizing the expenditure of an aggregate of \$10,000, will be effected by the City Council at tomorrow night's meeting. These various measures can be grouped up and the city is now in a position to offer the debentures, for sale.

Rules of Road.—The rules of the road will be brought to the attention of Magistrate Jay next Tuesday morning, when he will have before him a Victoria motor car owner accused of driving on the wrong side of the road. The case was referred to in the Police Court yesterday morning, but as the witnesses for the prosecution were not in attendance, the hearing was postponed.

British Exposition.—Particulars of the Exposition to be held in 1914 at Nottingham, England, have been received by the secretary of the Victoria Board of Trade. Formerly by means of which Canadian shippers to the Old Country may apply for special facilities, are included. It is expected that many Canadian firms will make displays at the show, and local announcement of the exhibition is given in order that if there are Victoria manufacturers who care to take part they may obtain the necessary information.

Assize Court Proceedings.—Owing to the large number of challenges allowed counsel in trial on as serious a charge as that on which Messrs. F. C. Cook, J. O. Henry and R. O'Connor stand indicted, Sheriff Richards has been forced to subpoena more jurymen than were on the panel used last week. Authority was given by Mr. Justice Gregory for this step last week. The additional jurors were notified to be in attendance at court at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. The first case to be taken up that in which Messrs. Cook, Henry and O'Connor, as being identified with the Bankers' Trust Company, are the defendants. Following that, Mr. Cook will be put on trial for the misappropriation of funds. These two cases being disposed of, Mr. H. P. Wimsay will be called on a charge of attempting to bribe a Sanich councillor.

Sunday Observance.—There is a probability that the question as to whether the Sunday Observance law of King Charles II, or the Lord's Day Act, apply to Vancouver Island will be thrashed out before Magistrate Jay this week. Reports were current among the clear dealers last night that the majority had determined to keep their places of business open today. One or two definitely stated that such was their intention. The consensus of opinion among them is that, as those establishments and persons referred to in the one hundred or more informations laid under the English Act, which the magistrate refused to hear, were not proceeded against there was no reason why they should not pursue the even tenor of their ways without interference. If this is done it is probable that those who take the step will be proceeded against under the Lord's Day Act.

PIONEERS ON PACIFIC

Grand Trunk Pacific Steamers Were First to Be Equipped With Cruiser Sterns

The steamer Kandahar, recently built on the Tyne, is a fine specimen of a modern cargo boat, and on her trials a speed of nearly fourteen knots was maintained of the measured mile. An interesting feature of the ship is the cruiser-shaped stern, a most uncommon feature in a cargo ship which will give increased carrying capacity.

Messrs. E. W. Wigham Richardson, Ltd., were pioneers in the introduction of this shape of stern for merchant vessels, and built the mail steamers Prince Rupert and Prince George for the Grand Trunk Pacific with cruiser sterns. These vessels were the pioneers of their type on the Pacific. The cruiser stern has proved very successful, both as regards the design and internal arrangements. Other builders soon copied the design, and some of the latest transatlantic and transpacific liners have sterns of similar shape.

The C. P. R. transpacific steamships Empress of Russia and Empress of Asia are the first big vessels fitted with cruiser sterns to come to the Pacific.

STEAMER WENT AGROUND

Tacoma Flyer Iroquois Got Out of Bar Course in Fog—Towed Off by Princess Royal

Running into the Inner Harbor under cover of the early morning mist, the steamer Iroquois, plying between this port and Tacoma, ran aground at a point inside the white dolphin, marking the channel, and several hours elapsed before she was floated by the aid of the C. P. R. steamer Princess Royal.

As the fog was so thick, Captain Carr was losing his bearings from the position of the dredges, but as these had been shifted, he got out of his course, and the vessel promptly struck her nose on the shoal. The Iroquois hit about 4 o'clock, and it was 8:45 o'clock before she tied up at her regular berth. She appeared to be taking no water, and it was decided to postpone the survey until her arrival on the Sound.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. L. Cameron, of Ottawa, is at the James Bay Hotel.

Mr. A. S. Hood is a visitor in the city from Rivers Inlet.

Mr. F. G. Cooke, of Calgary, is registered at the James Bay Hotel.

Miss Walbran, 372 Heywood Avenue, will receive on Wednesday afternoon next.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Amburge, of Vancouver, are among the guests at the Strathcona Hotel.

Mr. D. O. Gorman is visiting the city from Calgary, and is staying at the Westholme Hotel.

Miss Winifred Mahon, of Folkestone, England, arrived yesterday at the Halliburton College, Royal Oak.

Mrs. A. W. Elliott, Victoria Avenue, will receive on Tuesday and afterwards on the first Tuesday of each month.

Miss Sorby, Quebec Street, will be at home on Wednesday next, and on the second Wednesday of each month thereafter.

Mrs. H. Clayton and Mrs. A. M. Stone, of Johnstown, Pa., are here, and Mrs. J. H. Dimond, of Winnipeg, has arrived at the James Bay Hotel.

Mrs. and Miss Milligan, 111 Clarence Street, will be at home on Tuesday afternoon, and the first Tuesday of every month hereafter.

Mrs. A. M. Wallis and daughter, Miss Alice, 21 Erie Street, have returned from a three months' trip to Greenwich, Nova Scotia, Mrs. Wallis' old home.

Mrs. and Miss Wallis returned home yesterday from Transvaal, B. C., where they have been visiting their son, Mr. Victor A. Levy, for the past week.

Major and Mrs. Mills, of Victoria, and their children, are here, and Mrs. J. H. Dimond, of Winnipeg, has arrived at the James Bay Hotel.

Mrs. M. C. Carey, of Victoria, is staying with her brother, Mr. H. A. MacConnell, Bell Block, Oak Bay Avenue, will receive next Friday, and thereafter on the second Friday of each month.

Mr. and Mrs. Halliday are spending a short time in the city from Suva, Fiji. They are guests at the Westholme Hotel.

Mr. Israel I. Rubinowitz, lawyer of Vancouver, is registered at the Empress Hotel.

Mrs. Middleton, of Nelson, is staying for a few days at the Westholme Hotel.

Mrs. Ruthwell Myers, 527 Trutch Street, will receive on Tuesday afternoon, between 8 and 9 o'clock, and every first Tuesday afterwards.

Lady Evelyn Farquhar, wife of the military secretary to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught (daughter of the Earl of Donaghmore), will come to Canada with their Royal Highnesses in October.

Her children will accompany her.

Lady Sylvia, wife of the Duke of Devonshire, will be in the Canadian capital, where she made many friends as daughter of a past Governor-General. The Bishop of Yukon Territory and Mrs. Stinger are in Toronto, the guests of Archbishop and Mrs. Cody. They are en route to England.

Mrs. H. H. Nash entertained some friends at tea on Wednesday afternoon. Among the many guests were Mrs. James, Mrs. Duggan, Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Machin, Mrs. Broderick, Mrs. C. P. Browne, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Maher, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. A. Robertson, Mrs. Jeffrey, Miss Moore, Miss Bagshawe and others.

Yesterday afternoon at "Broadbent," the officiating minister's residence, the Rev. Dr. Campbell celebrated the marriage of Mr. Jay Wesley Blackman and Miss Nora Blaine Gray, both of Everett, Washington, U. S. The bride looked handsome in a travelling gown of navy blue serge and hat to match. After spending their honeymoon in Victoria and the Sound, they will reside at Everett.

Civil Engineers to Meet.—The Victoria branch of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers will hold a special meeting tomorrow evening, at 8 o'clock, in the club rooms, to receive the chairman's report on the Montreal conference and take immediate action with regard to the formation of a Provincial Division for British Columbia.

Y. M. C. A. Committees to Meet.—The committees responsible for the different branches of work carried out by the Y. M. C. A. will meet jointly on Wednesday evening next, when a supper will be held. Mr. J. M. Gentry, general secretary of the Vancouver Association, is expected to be present and speak.

OBITUARY NOTICES

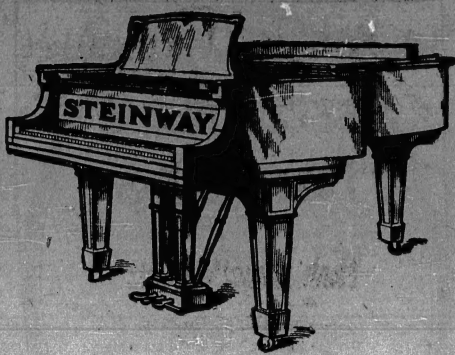
SUTTON.—The death of Mr. William Sutton, 925 Selkirk Avenue, occurred on Friday night at the Jubilee Hospital. He was 58 years of age and a native of Kent, England. He had lived for the past ten years in Canada, seven of which he had spent in this city. He is survived by a wife, one daughter and two sons. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, and will be conducted by the Rev. W. Baugh Allen. The service will be private.

Births, Marriages, Deaths
MARRIED
SMITH-BENEDON.—On the evening of October 1, at "Broadbent," the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Gentry, Mr. Edward Smith and Miss Margaret Fleming, both of this city, were united in marriage by Rev. Dr. Campbell. Miss Nellie Benedict, the bride, sister, acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. Fred Stanley was best man. The bride wore a pretty gown of pale blue silk and a wreath of orange blossoms; her bouquet was of white roses.

The bridegroom was dressed in white. The ceremony was performed at 10:30 a.m. at the residence of the bride's mother, 1238 North Park Street, where refreshments were served. The happy couple will reside in the city.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. George Wade, of Malvern, England, and their daughters, ask all the kind friends who have shown such true and deep sympathy in their great sorrow in the loss of their son Howard Wade to accept most heartfelt gratitude. Mr. and Mrs. Wade also wish to give their special thanks to the services of the Victoria and the other railway workers, who have shown such a kind appreciation of their loss, and such active sympathy with his parents in their distress.



We Add the Steinway to Our Stock

It is an unusual pleasure to us to be able to announce that we have been appointed sole agents on Vancouver Island for the world-famous

STEINWAY PIANOS

In a few days we shall have on display in our showrooms the first shipment of Grands and Uprights.

Thus, we shall now be in a position to offer to the discriminating music-lovers of Vancouver Island one of the most renowned pianos of the world. Steinway tone is recognized as superb around the globe, and there is no limit to the possibilities of Steinway case architecture. The tone and the general excellence of the Steinway have built its reputation.

You who contemplate the purchase of a piano are warmly invited to visit our showrooms late this week and hear and see the splendid new Steinways that will be displayed there.

FLETCHER BROS.

Western Canada's Largest Music House
1231 Government Street Victoria, B. C.

Good-bye,

Old Pipe, you've had your day. Only a B-NAT-CO could come between us—but there's something more subtly satisfying in the full-bodied Havana fragrance of a B-NAT-CO than the best two smokes you've ever given me. The Old Man knows a sure enough smoke-treat, Boys. And believe me—a B-NAT-CO beats 'em all. Try one, you men who never could find smoke-satisfaction outside your favorite briar; try one, you men who are wedded to some certain other brand. It means a fresh start on smoke-enjoyment—sure realization of long-cherished smoke-ideals.

Full-bodied enough to make a real man's smoke—yet delightfully soothing; even-smoking, slow-burning—you're bound to like 'em. Just try one to make certain. Made in 5 popular shapes and sizes to meet the individual fancy: Eals, 3 for 50c; Majestics, 2 for 25c; Barons and B. Panatels, 3 for 25c; Knights, 4 for 25c. Ask your dealer—SURE TO-DAY.

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One-quarter cash, balance 1 and 2 years

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Are your rates correct and policy in order? Come and see us and we will advise.

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OUR POLICY

Is to sell the best goods only, for the least possible money. The thing that isn't what it seems finds no place in our stock. When you trade with the WEST END your interests are safeguarded not only on principle, but by the appreciation we have for the high reputation which our goods have earned.

Native Port, per bottle	35c
California Port, per bottle	50c
Old Spanish Port, per bottle \$1.50, \$1.25 and	\$1.00
California Sherry, per bottle	50c
Old Spanish Sherry, per bottle, \$2.00, \$1.75 and	\$1.50
French Claret, per bottle, \$1.25, \$1.00 and	75c
Guinness' Ale and Stout, per dozen pints, \$2.25; quarts	\$3.25
Beck's Lager Beer, per dozen pints, \$2.00; quarts	\$3.00
Bond & Lillard Whisky, per bottle	\$1.50
Caledonian Liquor Whisky, per bottle	\$1.00
King George Scotch Whisky, per bottle	\$1.25

Corner Government and Broughton

SHUSHANNA

This new gold strike has electrified the whole American continent. It is the story of '97 and Klondike, with their millions of gold. Shushanna promises to equal, if not eclipse, this thrilling story and bring wealth to those who can see their opportunity, and grasp it. The time to grasp an opportunity in a gold camp like Shushanna is when it is new—now. The first ones reap the biggest rewards. The Shushanna Mining and Trading Company, Ltd., will send a picked crew of men into Shushanna to acquire properties and establish trading posts in Shushanna and on the way. The trading posts are bound to make immense profits, for men must eat and have clothes and tools. Price is not an object. This company has the biggest money-making possibilities of any ever organized on the Coast. With its organization of conservative, reputable men, and sufficient capital to carry on operations, it will make an unbounded success of the enterprise and return big profits to investors in its stock now. Shares are now selling at the low pre-organization price, ten cents per share. Not over 10,000 shares will be sold to any one applicant. Write today for full, detailed information, names of officers, and opinions of the leading men and newspapers of the Dominion.

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We Can Reach
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Special rates quoted to local merchants. Newspaper advertising. Prompt attention to circular letters, addressing and mailing. Advertising placed in all parts of the world.

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In Women's Realm

BY MARIA LAWSON



Mrs. C. S. Burne

What would have been said fifty years ago had a number of women appeared to address so learned a body as the British Association? And yet a few weeks ago, not only did women speak at the annual meeting, but a woman, Madame Curie, was the Association's most honored guest.

One of the most interesting and most learned of the addresses was delivered by Miss Ethel Sargent, president of the Botanical section. Miss Sargent, whose picture was published on this page some weeks ago, is president of the Simeon Society and a Girton scholar. According to newspaper reports this speaker was not at all awed by the distinguished company in which she found herself.

Of a different type is Miss C. S. Burne, whose researches into the folklore of the country have rendered her an authority on a very interesting subject. Her address on the "Midland customs connected with the festival of All Saints" was listened to with great interest and pleasure. The following extract from her paper, taken from *The Queen*, may be of interest to people here who are from the Midlands. "The paper was entitled 'Souling, Clementing and Cat-terning,' and the origin of the terms is thus explained: 'Early calendar festivals were at once religious, social and economic, and the history of the three customs takes us some way beyond mere folklore. The Celtic, and maybe the Teutonic year also, began and ended in November. It was a season of social enjoyment, and also a Feast of the Dead (as it now is in Germany and France). The 1st of November, 'Hallowmas,' or the Feast of All Saints, followed by that of All Souls, besides being a great church festival and a time of special ceremonies and amusements, is still in some parts of the country the date for entering on and terminating annual tenancies and business contracts. Though the origin of the custom and the observances are the same, the dates of the latter vary, and in Cheshire, North Shropshire and North Staffordshire the children observe the festival by begging for cakes, ale and apples, accompanied by the singing of quaint doggerel rhymes. This they call 'Souling.' In nearly all cases apples and either wine or ale are the offerings. In South Staffordshire the dolls is so-called on St. Clement's Day (the festival of the reputed successor of St. Peter), November 23, whilst in North Worcestershire the custom is observed on the festival of St. Katherine (or Alexandria), the patron saint of virgins, hence its local name, a corruption of that of the saint. The areas of 'Souling' and 'Catterning' are sharply defined, and seem to be determined by the customs of the local trades, and the cults of the patron saints have led to the distinguishing terms of 'Catterning' Worcester and 'Clementing' Staffordshire."

A Minimum Wage

In several cities, among them San Francisco and Portland, the policy of a minimum wage for women has been adopted. It is said that the result has been to throw many girls who were before not worth the higher wage out of employment and to cause much suffering. This matter is one for careful inquiry. No one can observe at all closely in any city the girls who work in the department stores, in the workshops or in the factories without knowing that a proportion of them are really apprentices earning low wages and not worth more.

Yet, small as the sums earned are, they help to swell the income of the family. No one so well as the poor mother knows how much the two, three or four dollars a week which a boy or girl brings in adds to the comfort of a home or of how much anxiety it relieves her. Many a lad has been able to complete his High School education by work done before or after school and through the efforts of a young girl he has often been enabled to pay the interest on the taxes on the home which otherwise could not have been raised without privation.

The young people themselves, who begin work in this way, are often the better for their experience. Self-denial is a preparation for life too little valued in these self-indulgent days.

It is otherwise when young people must leave home to go to work. Then it is impossible to live on low wages. Yet, it is difficult to prevent parents from sending their children to take situations for which no employer can pay a living wage.

In the old days of apprenticeship the employer, with the help of the parent, supported the beginner till his trade was mastered. In many of our modern cities children are being taught trades and prepared for business life. When this is done everywhere the question of a minimum wage will not be as difficult, although there will still be the problem of who is to perform the unskilled labor.

It must be remembered, however, that some of the best work is done by women who are at home and upon whom others are depending for support.

That these should be adequately paid is almost as important as that young, inexperienced girls should not be forced to work for insufficient pay. The question of the minimum is a very difficult one, and one to which students of economics are devoting much attention.

Children's Luncheons

There are in Victoria a great number of children who remain at school during noon hour, and as the city grows, there will be more. The pupils bring with them lunches from home. In some cases these are carefully prepared, sandwiches, fruit and cake and, perhaps sweets are given to the pupil, and there is ample time to eat before play is begun.

It happens, sometimes, it is to be feared, that the mother is too busy to provide a good luncheon, and the pupils eat little or nothing till the evening meal, for which they are so hungry that they eat more than is good for them.

In our prosperous city it has hitherto rarely happened that children were obliged to go without nourishment. However, for a time, thankfulness this is, we can judge by reading statistics that have been gathered in other cities and countries.

McClure's Magazine is authority for saying that in the rich and prosperous city of Boston 80,000 children, more than the whole population of Victoria, were suffering from the want of sufficient nourishment. The year before, twelve children out of every hundred in Chicago were insufficiently fed. In the New York tenement district it was found in 1910 that there were thirteen hungry children among a hundred pupils.

In London, where a very careful examination was made, it has been estimated that 120,000 school children were unable to learn because their poor bodies were insufficiently nourished. In Germany, out of 100,000 school children examined, 26,000 went to school without breakfast, and 176,000 had not enough dinner. Even in St. Paul, Philadelphia and Buffalo, it has been found necessary to provide for the proper nourishment of the children who will make the citizens of the future. It is the duty of the state to provide a remedy for a state of affairs which is dangerous to the future of so many cities. For fifteen years Philadelphia has maintained a centre where school children may buy a substantial midday meal for three cents, and in seventeen of the New York schools poor children can buy soup and bread for two cents and a dessert for another cent. In Boston a cent will buy a good lunch.

While in our own city the number of undernourished children is not large, it would be well to consider whether or not provision should be made for supplying nourishing meals at a cheap rate to those pupils who are obliged to take their lunches at school. Some years ago the experiment was tried of selling a meal at such a price as would make a sufficient profit to pay the wages of the lady who served it. At that time the plan failed.

Since then the school population has greatly increased, and many pupils have farther to go. The question of whether a warm midday meal would be a benefit or not is one which the school board and school nurse should be able to answer.

If the reply is an affirmative one, it ought not to be impossible for the school authorities and some capable woman to agree upon a workable plan of providing such an appetizing lunch at a price within the means of parents. In the meantime all mothers of children who must remain at school during the noon hour should make up their minds to give both time and thought to the preparation of their midday meal.

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CHARMING EVENING GOWNS

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FACING EMERALD HOTEL.

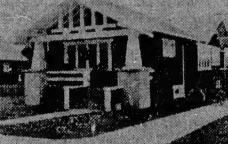
The Development of a District

Puts money in the pockets of those who buy in the early stages.

University Heights

Benefits by the increase in the car service, by the location of the new Normal and Technical Schools immediately adjacent by the paving of Richmond Avenue.

YOU benefit if you buy there now. Mortgage money is secured for building. This is A SAFE INVESTMENT



Corner Moss and Oxford
Built in California bungalow style, with six rooms and breakfast room, hardwood floors, furnace installed.
Price \$9,250

FORT AND HULTON

Corner Lot
An excellent site for apartments, with outlook over the Straits, and well below market price for this semi-business area, at \$7242 the front foot. See us about it.

FOR RENT
Office on Tron Avenue, by month or lease. Easy terms.



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Modern Cooking School

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Classes strictly limited in number. Pupils can attend mornings, afternoons or evenings.

莊綢源泰廣 Silk Garments For Ladies

Nightdresses, in a variety of colors, all of fine quality China silk, prettily embroidered, from \$3.75. Chemises, in all colors, embroidered, from \$2.50. Underwear, of knitted silk, very soft and comfortable; every color and shade, from \$2.00.

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Now is the time to get your Kodaks out. We can supply you with Films, Plates, Papers, Chemicals and Sundries. Also amateur developing and printing done at short notice, at

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715 Pandora St. Phone 5235

You Can Enjoy the Chilly Weather Out Doors if Clad in a Suit of Our Underwear

The chilly weather is now commencing, and it is necessary to insure yourself against the effects of a bad cold again this Winter.

In this department we carry a full line of standard makes, every article guaranteed in all respects.

Get a suit. You will find it fits better, wears longer and gives more all-round satisfaction than any underwear you ever wore.

The following are a few prices:

STANFIELD'S, all weights. Per garment, \$1.25 to \$2.25
COOPER & ROE, pure wool. Per garment, \$1.25 to \$4.50
WOLSEY, pure wool. Per garment, \$2.00 to \$4.25
A Complete Line of UNION SUITS Always Carried in Stock

Look for the Red Arrow Sign

J. N. Harvey, Ltd.

614 Yates Street, Victoria
Also 127 Hastings Street West, Vancouver.

PHONE 272 EVANS COLEMAN & EVANS 613 PANDORA AV. LIMITED

STOCKTAKING CLEARANCE OF

MANTELS, GRATES AND TILES

We have got to cut our exceptionally large stock of above in half before the end of this month—Builders and Contractors call and inspect same at our show rooms, and we will meet you at your own prices.

Finest Scotch Whiskies

D. & J. McCallum's Perfection

Imp. Qts. \$2.00 Imp. Pts. \$1.00
Rep. Qts. \$1.50 Flasks .65c

Henry Simpson & Co.'s "Empire Extra Special. Bottle \$1.00

The B. C. Wine Co., Ltd.

Family Wine and Spirit Merchants

Brunswick Block, 1216 Douglas Street Phone 3052

Many Merchants Lose

hundreds of dollars annually through purchasing useless advertising space. Their money goes in dribs and drabs to this special edition and that circulationless weekly, whereas if their expenditure were directed by a good agency they would save, on such items as these alone, more than the agency's charges would amount to.

A quotation from our 22-page booklet on advertising, just off the press. It contains a good deal of matter that is important to every agent, merchant, manufacturer. It is sent free on request. Ask us for it.

The Hutcharm Company

418-419-420-421-422 Central Building, Victoria, B. C.
Vancouver Office, 929 Rogers Building.

References—Bradstreets, Canadian Press Association, Merchants Bank of Canada.

Many a Firm

Has the ability to become a great house, but lacks the courage of its convictions to carry it to success by the proper advertising method. Unfortunately, courage and ability are not necessarily companions in fact. It frequently occurs that commercial enterprises have overlooked exceptional opportunities.

Advertising is more than simply desirable; it is essential—indispensable in the building of a greater business. It is the light which guides to the pinnacle of success.

Be persistent—tireless—undismayed—keep at it. Results, even though delayed, come to the intelligent and systematic advertiser. Persistent, persuasive suggestion of the right kind will accomplish wonders—be irresistible.

LET US HELP YOU TO GET THE BEST RESULTS FROM YOUR ADVERTISING. OUR PASTORY CLIENTS WILL TESTIFY AS TO OUR ABILITY TO DO THIS.

Pacific Publicity Service

Advertisement Writers—Multigraphists—Publicity Advisers
Phone 8481 24 BAKER STREET, VICTORIA

IMPRESSIVE WIN BY NORTH WARDS

City Soccer Series Commences
Under Most Favorable Conditions—James Bays and
Westies Meet With Victory.

Senior Results
North Ward, 7; Sons of England, 1.
J. B. A. A., 1; Rangers, 0.
Victoria West, 2; Thistles, 1.

League Standing

Club	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
J. B. A. A.	1	0	0	2
North Wards	1	0	0	2
Victoria West	1	0	0	2
S. O. E.	0	1	0	0
Thistles	0	1	0	0
Rangers	0	1	0	0

Yesterday saw the opening of the city football series for the Okeil Cup under most favorable conditions. The results of the matches in the Senior League went to show that the Bays and Westies were the strongest teams in the city. The Bays were a stronger eleven than was thought while the Westies were somewhat disappointing. The showing of the Westies was by all odds the most striking.

There can be no doubt in anybody's mind now that the blue-shirts are one of the strongest teams ever fielded in Victoria. It is in order to say right now that they will be seen up amongst the first two or three when the race closes if something does not happen to break up their present formation. The champion Westies got away well, winning from the Thistles despite the absence of several of their regulars and it will be exceedingly interesting to see how they fare against the Wards next week.

Bays vs. Rangers
A real surprise in the Okeil Cup senior football series yesterday was the performance of the troop of juveniles trotted out by the J. B. A. A. Manager Sam Lymmer. At the Royal Athletic Park the James Bays earned a one-ninth victory over the highly reputed Rangers, scoring the lone tally within ten minutes of the finish when they had their veteran opponents worn out. The Rangers had "class," but it was class that appeared to have outlived much of its usefulness; and while they played prettier football than the Bays when at their best the pace was too hot for them.

The James Bays were a far different aggregation. They presented a line-up of young fellows, sturdy and fast, but lacking the finish and resource which comes from long experience in the game. Their work was crude in spots and they failed to convert their attacks on goal, no doubt through over-anxiety. In this latter respect there was a marked similarity in the play of the two teams; in the case of the youngsters it seemed that they were too eager while the veterans simply lacked the steam to carry their rushes through to an effective finish.

In the open the Bays were the superior team and so strongly were they pressing at half-time that the spectators looked upon victory for them as a foregone conclusion. But a remarkable rejuvenation was noticed in the ranks of the Rangers after half-time and it was at this stage that they showed at their best. The game was even for twenty minutes, during which both sides missed several chances at goal by attempting long range shots or kicking wide when close up.

Dave Dougan in goal and Brain at fullback were extremely useful to the Rangers in the latter part of the game, but they could not repel every rush. Finally, the deciding one, materialized. Totty took the ball along the left wing, centred nicely, and after a slight flurry around the goal mouth, Hines bulged the net.

The game was full of life and well worth watching from start to finish. The Bays undoubtedly put up a most impressive performance, the better all the more true by reason of the fact that they were two men short a full ten minutes, but it would have taken very little to switch the result in favor of the old-timers. For instance, shortly after the commencement of the second half, Totty, of the Rangers, had an open shot fifteen feet away from goal and booted the ball over the bar.

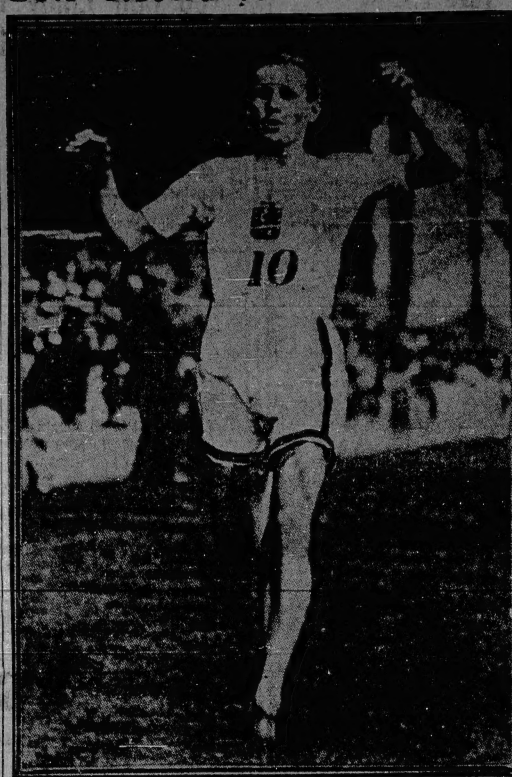
Without detracting from the credit due any of the players, it is only fair to single out Jack Niven, centre-half for the Bays, as the best man in the field. He played beautiful football, and by his clever footwork and timely intercepting, saved his team's goal from danger on many occasions. Brain also played well. Crawford was another outstanding man, and Pickering gave excellent service until he hurt his leg. Summing up, it may be said that the weakness of the Rangers lay principally in their forward line.

As for the Bays, it is difficult to particularize. Petch, at fullback, and Attwell and Hines, on the forward line, were, perhaps, the most prominent of an all-round valuable lot of youngsters. With careful coaching and, at the very most, only one or two changes, they might be developed into a team that could hold its own with any in the league.

A nearer combination than that displayed yesterday might help both teams, but it will probably come as the season progresses. The teams were:
Rangers: Goal, Dougan; backs, Brain and Jones; halves, Wilson, Niven and Crawford; forwards, McIlroy, Gale, Pickering, Matham and Inglis.
J. B. A. A.: Goal, Thoburn; backs, Petch and Moseley; halves, Robertson, Roberts, Attwell; forwards, Totty, Norman, Hines, Morrison, Broadwell.
Referee: H. A. Goward.

Westies vs. Thistles
After an exciting game, which kept the spectators in doubt as to the issue until the referee's whistle blew for the last time, Victoria West last year's champions, triumphed over the Thistles

Sets Record for Three Miles



HANNES KOLEHMAINEN

Late of Finland, has annexed the three-mile record formerly held by George Bonhaig, going the distance in 14 minutes 32 seconds, 9.3-5 seconds better than Bonhaig's time. Kolehmainen was one of the sensations at Stockholm last year, where he won the 5,000 metres, the 10,000 metres, the 8,000 metres cross country and the first heat of the team race. Since coming to this country he has won numerous events, including a new record for the five miles indoor and a defeat of a relay team of five men for the five miles.

by a narrow margin of 2 goals to 1, on the Beacon Hill ground, yesterday.

Although both teams were obviously at a disadvantage owing to lack of practice, and the Westies were short of several of their regulars, the general standard of play averaged high, and if there was a disposition on the part of many of the forwards to neglect "trapping" the ball, and the backs to kick too hard and too much in the air, these defects will be overcome in later games after the players have settled down and become accustomed to the play of their working partners.

The feature of the play was the splendid defence offered by the Thistle back division. Sheriff, the right back, playing brilliantly throughout, and time and time again checking what seemed to be dangerous rushes by the West forwards. Both teams were particularly weak in front of goal.

The Thistles won the toss and elected to play with their backs to the sun. The Wests got away at the start and a concerted rush was checked within twenty yards of the goal line by Maxwell. A corner was given against the Thistles, and though it was well placed, the players, a somewhat loose and erratic game throughout, relieved the situation for the Wests. Two fouls against a Victoria West player in quick succession brought a reprimand from the referee, but except a tendency on the part of the forwards of both teams to get too far forward, there were few penalties on either side.

Some clever passing by the Thistles took the ball away from their own camp, goal-line right into the enemy's camp, but the shot at goal went high. Whyte, for the Wests, played a good defensive game, and Robertson was twice called upon to save two hot shots just before half-time.

Soon after the beginning of the second interval the Thistles pressed, and in the next ten minutes they lost three or four fairly easy chances of scoring by erratic shooting at the critical moment. But after this initial spurt, the team work went to the wind, and though they prevented the Wests from scoring by some long range kicking, only twice in the next twenty minutes were they forwards at all dangerous.

Robertson, the goalkeeper, was called upon to save several difficult shots, but following a fine piece of combination work between Sherrett, McDonald and Plump, Sherrett found the net with a long shot that beat the goalkeeper by yards. Plump, who is a junior, played a clean and effective game throughout. His partner, a good turn-out, was the Wests' right-half, who was weakest spot in the winning team, but he was so palpably out of practice that it is scarcely fair to judge his form by his performance yesterday. The weakness in the Thistle forward line seemed to be in getting away with the ball when they had obtained possession, and they lost several priceless chances through allowing the opposing half-backs to

tackle them again after they had once got away. The teams:

Victoria West: Goal, Robertson; backs, Whyte and Prevost; half-backs, L. MacDonald, Petticrew and Barber; forwards, Plump, Stewart, M. MacDonald, Youson and Sherrett.

Thistles: Goal, Smart; backs, Sheriff Maxwell; half-backs, Shearer, Gray and Erskine; forwards, Caske, Howden, McGie, Prall and Conlin.

Wards vs. S. O. E.
While the score, 7-1, indicates a decisive victory for the North Wards, the Sons of England cannot be judged on their showing yesterday in one of the opening matches of the local senior league, played at the North Ward park before a large, but quiet crowd. Doubtless the latter might have become enthusiastic had "The Sons" at any time shown signs of "coming back." But it was the Wards' argument all the way. Still the S. O. E. showed occasional spurts which, although ineffective, indicated they must not be rated low because of their defeat. With the training necessary to develop team work, they will get much better results from the strength their players undoubtedly possess individually.

The Wards never lacked confidence. Yesterday when they took the field their demeanor as much as said: "Watch us waste into the enemy." This assurance may be explained by the presence among them of no less than five men who saw "professional" service last year, and since have been reinstated. These players were: Newlands, full back; "Geordie" Allan, outside left; A. Muir, inside left; Willie, outside right; Thomas, centre. There is no gainsaying the fact that the Sons of England were facing a formidable eleven. They met the outstanding superiority of their opponents from the combination standpoint with grim determination, which, vain as it was, was none the less commendable.

In the beginning of the first half the Sons of England walked into the N. W. park and held the Wards at bay for some time. Only by good heavy work were Newlands and Taylor, aided by their half-backs, able to hold their defence. But the situation altered and the spectators, for an extended period, were treated to an exhibition of passing rushes on the part of the Ward forward line which, for a certain raising game, was rather remarkable. The first goal came from a first class "centre" by "Geordie" Allan, which was headed into the net by Muir. The next was of much the same character, only from the right wing, Willie at the outside evading Full-Back Hymers, and sending the ball to the ever-ready Muir, who, once more, crashed it squarely into the netting.

Allan and Willie, on the wings for the Wards, and Thomas, Pearson and Muir, showed splendid combination. The two wing men were particularly good, although Allan showing a penchant for playing off-side, which cost his team a number of free kicks. Not long before the call of half time "The Sons" made a rush in which the Wards backs missed their opportunity to save. A Kerley beat Quatidion Baines for a first and only S. O. E. point. Immediately after the Wards retaliated, equalizing the score. Two brilliant runs by Sherrett and some clever work by Plump both came to nothing, but within a minute of time Prevost, with a well directed shot, found the net and won the match for his side. L. MacDonald, the Wests' right-half, was the weakest spot in the winning team, but he was so palpably out of practice that it is scarcely fair to judge his form by his performance yesterday. The weakness in the Thistle forward line seemed to be in getting away with the ball when they had obtained possession, and they lost several priceless chances through allowing the opposing half-backs to

tackle them again after they had once got away. The teams:

the playing time. Pearson got a poorly placed goal kick and, running in by himself, easily scored the fourth goal for his team while "Geordie" Allan headed another and the rest of the period the S. O. E. were on the defensive. Their line was broken twice, once when Nicholl found the net with a pretty shot, and again when the ball was forced through from a scrimmage after a free kick. Mr. J. A. Allan made a satisfactory referee. The teams:
North Ward: Goal, Baines; full-backs, Newlands and Taylor; half-backs, Davidson, Thomas and Brown; forwards, Willie, Nicholl, Pearson, Muir and Allan.
S. O. E.: Goal, Munday; full-backs, Hymers and Whyte; half-backs, Martin, Blindell and Beach; forwards, Kerley (P.), Sharrock, Wells, Kerley (A.), and Douglas.

GIANTS ARE STRONGER IN PITCHING MATERIAL

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—When the New York and Philadelphia Clubs open the series of the world's baseball championship at the Polo Grounds in this city on October 7, the Giants will have at least one advantage which only the heaviest kind of work will overcome. Compared place for place, the winners of the National League pennant appear to be stronger in the pitching department than the Athletics. Two years ago, when Connie Mack's team defeated McGraw's team four games to two in the battle for the 1911 title, conditions in this respect were reversed. Now the margin of strength, so far as boxmen is concerned, is on past performance with the Giants.

The doughty leader of the National League representatives in the coming series has in Marquard, Mathewson, Tamm, Demaree, Fromme, Crandall and Wittie a group of twirlers who should prove more effective against the Athletics than Bender, Plank, Shawkey, Brown, Bush and Houck against the Giants. Such might not be the case were Connie Mack's pitching staff augmented by the presence of Coombs, the big Maine hurler is considered to be out of the series however, due to early season illness, and a more recently strained back. The pitching mainstay for the Giants will undoubtedly be Mathewson, Marquard and Tamm, with Demaree, Fromme and Crandall second-string twirlers. For the Athletics, Bender, Plank and Shawkey will have first call, while Brown, Bush and Houck will be reserve pitchers.

VICTORIA CLUBS SLEEP BOARDS

Local Swimmers First in All
Events at Swimming Meet
and Life-Saving Competi-
tion at Y.M.C.A. Last Night.

Victoria swimmers swept the boards in the swimming meet and life-saving competitions at the Y.M.C.A. last evening. The Victoria Amateur Swimming Association and the Y.M.C.A. Swimming Club dividing the honors. Amateur clubs took four seconds.

The meet was easily the most successful held in a tank in Victoria. A capacity crowd attended, it being necessary to turn some people away and many of the events were keenly interesting. In the B. C. Junior championship 100-yard event particularly was the finish close, Robin Gray just nosing out his rivals. Another feature was the relay race, a 400 yards relay, in which the Victoria Y.M.C.A. swimmer, in the Vancouver Island championship relay race. He recovered several feet lost by his predecessor, bringing Y.M.C.A. level with the V.A.S.A. team for the final spurt, and that against Godfrey. Although the effort was in vain, as Compton, the last Y.M.C.A. man to take the water, was beaten quite easily, young Milne was given as much a cheer as the winners. The complete results:

Lord Desborough Cup life-saving competition—Clarke and Cooper, Victoria Y.M.C.A. Club, first; Barrett and Holling, Vancouver, second. The time of the winners was 8.7 min. 100 yards open—L. K. Godfrey, V.A.S.A., first; C. P. Foster, Vancouver A.S.A., second; A. McKinnon, Vancouver Y.M.C.A., third. Time, 1:14.

100 yards junior B. C. championship—Robin Gray, Victoria Y.M.C.A., first; E. McAdam, Victoria Y.M.C.A., second; R. Sprout, Vancouver Y.M.C.A., third. Time, 1:22.

Vancouver Island championship relay—V.A.S.A. team, composed of Muir, McKinnon, Godfrey and Rowell, first; Victoria Y.M.C.A. team, composed of Compton, Milne, Sutton and Clark, second. Time, 2:47 3-4.

Plate diving competition—C. A. Anderson, Victoria Y.M.C.A., with ten plates out of a possible twelve, first; T. Heyland, Victoria Y.M.C.A., nine plates, second.

320 yards senior championship of B. C.—J. D. McKinnon, V.A.S.A., first; C. P. Foster, Vancouver A.S.A., second; R. Clark, Victoria Y.M.C.A., third. Time, 5:45 1-2.

50-yard club handicap—R. A. Clark, first; A. C. Sutton, second. Water polo match—Reds defeated Whites by score of 4 to 2.

**ENGLISH POLOISTS TO
FIELD STRONGEST TEAM**

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Devereux Milburn, international poloist, returned from Europe on the Olympic with the news that the best British polo team ever seen here is likely to face the Americans next week in an effort to regain the International Cup. Lord Ashby, who has financed and is managing the organization of an English polo team which will come over here next year, said Milburn, the English, are coming the earth for polo for any game and next year's team will be the best they ever have turned out.

To Try Long Swim



Captain of the United States Life Saving Corps, who will attempt to swim the English Channel next year.

THIS YEAR MAY SEE LAST OF WORLD'S SERIES

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—This year may be the last to see a world's series, according to baseball gossip here.

It is said that August Herrmann, chairman of the National Baseball Commission, and owner of the Cincinnati Club, has broached the idea, with a plan that the regular league season be reduced to 112 games in each league, to be followed by an inter-league schedule of sixty-four games, by which each National League team would play four games at home and four abroad with each of the American League teams. The total winning percentage for the two schedules might determine the title of the world's championship.

The arguing for the abandonment of the big series point out that out of sixteen major league clubs only four have shared in the world's series since 1909.

FINAL LEAGUE STATISTICS

The following are the final statistics of the leading battlers in the Northwestern League as compiled by Newton Colver, the official statistician:

Player	AB.	H.	R.	B.	AVG.
Maya, Portland	218	142	3	284	.649
Meek, Victoria	172	109	8	303	.634
Macdonald, Victoria	169	104	23	292	.615
Swain, Victoria	169	104	23	292	.615
Kippner, Vancouver	162	103	43	293	.636
Glen, Seattle	153	98	8	309	.640
Hellman, Portland	147	107	12	306	.728
Gratz, Seattle	147	98	8	309	.667
McCall, Spokane	100	102	12	295	.720
Speck, Portland	100	102	12	295	.720
Yoke, Spokane	100	102	12	295	.720
Easton, Portland	100	102	12	295	.720
Powell, Spokane	100	102	12	295	.720
Brinker, Victoria	100	102	12	295	.720
Brooks, Seattle	100	102	12	295	.720
James, Seattle	100	102	12	295	.720
Leahon, Spokane	100	102	12	295	.720
Hannah, Spokane	100	102	12	295	.720
Schultz, Victoria	100	102	12	295	.720
Frost, Vancouver	100	102	12	295	.720
Lynch, Spokane	100	102	12	295	.720
West, Tacoma	100	102	12	295	.720
McCall, Spokane	100	102	12	295	.720
Nettel, Van-Port	100	102	12	295	.720
Maloney, Portland	100	102	12	295	.720
Scharnweber, Van.	100	102	12	295	.720
McKewen, Seattle	100	102	12	295	.720
Delmas, Victoria	100	102	12	295	.720
Malhotra, Portland	100	102	12	295	.720
Bennett, Vancouver	100	102	12	295	.720
Gugel, Portland	100	102	12	295	.720
Alberts, Victoria	100	102	12	295	.720
W. Wilson, Seattle	100	102	12	295	.720
Keller, Tacoma	100	102	12	295	.720
Shaw, Seattle	100	102	12	295	.720
W. Harris, Port-Tac.	100	102	12	295	.720
Cadman, Seattle	100	102	12	295	.720
Walsh, Vancouver	100	102	12	295	.720
Walsh, Vancouver	100	102	12	295	.720
McKinnon, Victoria	100	102	12	295	.720
Jackman, Seattle	100	102	12	295	.720
Fitzgerald, Port-Spo.	100	102	12	295	.720
R. Moore, Spokane	100	102	12	295	.720
Nell, Seattle	100	102	12	295	.720
Brown, Seattle	100	102	12	295	.720
Million, Victoria	100	102	12	295	.720
Williams, Portland	100	102	12	295	.720
Belmont, Tacoma	100	102	12	295	.720
Frizzimmons, Spokane	100	102	12	295	.720
Wally, Seattle	100	102	12	295	.720
Harrold, Portland	100	102	12	295	.720
Shaw, Victoria	100	102	12	295	.720
Shaw, Victoria	100	102	12	295	.720
Kennedy, Tacoma	100	102	12	295	.720
W. Wilson, Seattle	100	102	12	295	.720
Barth, Victoria	100	102	12	295	.720
Holtemann, Tac-Spo.	100	102	12	295	.720
Doty, Vancouver	100	102	12	295	.720
Altman, Spokane	100	102	12	295	.720
McMullin, Tacoma	100	102	12	295	.720
Harbison, Port-Tac.	100	102	12	295	.720
Hall, Vancouver	100	102	12	295	.720
Wurff, Spokane	100	102	12	295	.720
Shaw, Seattle	100	102	12	295	.720
H. Harris, Tacoma	100	102	12	295	.720
Shaw, Seattle	100	102	12	295	.720
Douglas, Spokane	100	102	12	295	.720
Hensling, Tacoma	100	102	12	295	.720

Every Woman Knows That

Instead of sallow skin and face blemishes she ought to possess the clear complexion and the beauty of nature and good health. Any woman afflicted or suffering at times from headache, backache, nervousness, languor and depression of spirits—ought to try

BEECHAM'S PILLS

the safest, surest, most convenient and most economical remedy known. Beecham's Pills remove impurities, insure better digestion, refreshing sleep, and have an excellent general tonic effect upon the whole body system. They have a wonderful power to remove the impurities from the blood and give the system a new lease of life. They are sold by all druggists, etc.

Readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one remedy in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Catarrh is a disease of the urinary tract, and is known to the medical profession. Catarrh is a disease of the urinary tract, and is known to the medical profession. Catarrh is a disease of the urinary tract, and is known to the medical profession.

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FREAK GAME BIRD IS SHOT

Specimen of Cross Between
Grouse and Pheasant Ob-
tained by Hunter—Pheasant
Shooting Good.

A remarkable specimen of a cross between a grouse and pheasant was shot by Mr. Symons, of this city, on the first day of the pheasant season. The hybrid had the plumage of a pheasant on the breast and under the wings, and that of a grouse on the back and tail. The distinction between the two markings was quite plain; in fact the bird was said to be the most perfect example of a very uncommon breed ever shot in this part of the country. Only two or three others have been seen in the memory of old-time hunters.

So far the pheasant shooting has been good and "limit" bags in plenty have been obtained. The great exodus of hunters has in some measure detracted from the pleasure of the sport but this will rectify itself as the season progresses.

A report that will be pleasing to fishermen is to the effect that trout are taking the fly with the utmost avidity at Cameron lake. One man returned thence a day or so ago with a basket of thirty beautiful fish, every one of fine length and some weighing as much as 3-1/2 pounds.



A Service of Cut Glass

Equip your home
wherever possible
with richly cut glass.
It will add brilliance
and sparkle not other-
wise obtainable.

Cut glass bearing
the Gundy-Clapperton
Clover Leaf trade
mark serves a real
purpose in the home.

The following sug-
gestions may assist you
in building up a ser-
vice of cut glass:

Berry Set Fruit Bowls
Comport Decanters
Vases Punch Set
Candlesticks Wine Sets
Liquor Sets Salts
Bon-bons Peppers

Further suggestions
are given in "Cut
Glass in the Home."

Write for it.



TORONTO ONTARIO

Every Woman Knows That

Instead of sallow skin and face blemishes she ought to possess the clear complexion and the beauty of nature and good health. Any woman afflicted or suffering at times from headache, backache, nervousness, languor and depression of spirits—ought to try

Anniversary Sale of Taffeta Ribbons at Half Price

Silk Taffeta Ribbons, from 1 to 4 inches wide, in every imaginable color, at half price, as follows:

Regular 5c Ribbons. Sale price, per yard	2½c
Regular 10c Ribbons. Sale price, per yard	5c
Regular 12½c Ribbons. Sale price, per yard	6¼c
Regular 25c Ribbons. Sale price, per yard	12½c

—Main Floor

Gordons Limited

739 Yates Street

Phone 1391

Anniversary Specials in Women's Handbags

These Handbags are a little marred or scratched, but the great reductions amply cover any slight imperfections:

Regular to \$2.50 Bags. Anniversary Sale price	\$1.50
Regular to \$4.75 Bags. Anniversary Sale price	\$2.50
Regular to \$6.00 Bags. Anniversary Sale price	\$3.90

—Main Floor

Monday Starts Our Second Anniversary Sale With a Feast of Wonderful Bargains

SEE WINDOWS

SEE WINDOWS

Two years ago we laid the foundation of a business which has since played such an important part in the commercial and household affairs of this great city. One new idea after another for the betterment of store service has been put to the test, and that they were successful is only too evident when you see the splendid business we are doing today, the result of sound business policies, namely, a store of perfect service, from the buying of an article to its safe and prompt delivery in your home—a store of absolute reliability, where goods are sold strictly and solely upon their merits—maintaining at all times the highest standard of quality—marking all merchandise at the lowest possible basis of price—no misrepresentations—verifications of all statements about goods before giving them publicity. For two years we have worked unceasingly to give better values and the best service in everything.

An Economy Event That Will Mark an Epoch in Victoria's Merchandising

Dress Goods and Silks at Anniversary Prices

The values offered in the Dress Goods and Silk Sections during Anniversary are indeed extraordinary, among them the following:

Navy Blue Serges, 44 inches wide. Anniversary Sale price, per yard	35c
44 inches wide. Anniversary Sale price, per yard, 75c and	85c
Velveteens, 21 inches wide, in light and dark navy, moss, reseda, strawberry, cardinal, saxe, electric, black, white, etc. Regular 90c values. Anniversary Sale price, per yard	35c
Colored Pongee Silks, 25 inches wide, in nine good shades. Regular 50c values. Anniversary Sale price, per yard	35c
Eoliennees, 40 inches wide, in a good range of shades. Regular \$1.25 values. Anniversary Sale price, per yard	85c
Plain Satins, 40 inches wide, in colors gold, sky, tan, pink, strawberry, cerise and reseda. Anniversary Sale price, per yard	85c
Voiles in a good range of plain colors, 40 inches wide. Regular 75c values. Anniversary Sale price, per yard	45c
Cashmeres in all shades, 44 inches wide. Regular 65c values. Anniversary Sale price, per yard	50c
46 inches wide. Regular 85c values. Anniversary Sale price, per yard	65c

—Main Floor

We invite you to commemorate with us an occasion which will signalize by values a new standard in Victoria merchandising. Manufacturers, with some of whom we have done business since the store started, have heartily cooperated and helped us to assemble specials the like of which you have never seen, in honor of this our second anniversary. Do not judge the goods by the prices, for qualities are far superior to what you would expect at the low prices quoted.

Women's and Misses' Fall Suits—Regular Up to \$35.00 Values

\$21.75

Twelve only women and misses can take advantage of this splendid offering, for there are just that number of New Fall Suits in the lot. The coats are cut in the latest style, showing cutaway fronts, notched collar and revers; trimmings of buttons and fancy braid. Perfectly tailored skirts, a few gathered at the back. Colors are browns, greys and navy blue serge. Regular up to \$35.00 values. Anniversary Sale price

—First Floor

Women's and Misses' Fall Coats at Anniversary Prices

They are Coats that carry an unmistakable air of distinction. Perfectly tailored in every respect; made of the most fashionable materials, of two-toned diagonal striped boucle, blanket cloth, chinchillas, tweeds, caraculs, etc., with straight and long cutaway fronts, duplex collars, gauntlet cuffs and patch pockets; some trimmed velvet and showing belted backs; others plain. The color range includes blue, black, greys, browns and various mixtures. Especially priced for the Anniversary Sale at

\$13.90 \$16.90 \$21.90

—First Floor

Household Staples at Anniversary Prices

Anderson's Zephyrs and Gingham in various Colored Plaid Designs. Regular 20c and 22½c values. Anniversary Sale price, per yard	15c
Striped and Kimono Flannelettes. Regular 25c values. Anniversary Sale price, per yard	10c
Towels, brown and white. Regular 35c values. Anniversary Sale price, per pair	25c
Towels, blue and brown. Regular 50c values. Anniversary Sale price, per pair	35c
Regular 65c values. Anniversary Sale price, per pair	50c
Pillow Cottons, 40, 42 and 44 inches wide. Regular 20c to 25c values. Anniversary Sale price, per yard	15c
Bath Mats in various colors. Regular \$1.50 values. Anniversary Sale price, each	\$1.20
Regular \$2.50 values. Anniversary Sale price, each	\$2.15
Horrockses' Plain Sheetting, 72 inches wide. Regular 60c values. Anniversary Sale price, per yard	50c
Horrockses' Twill Sheetting, 96 inches wide. Regular 85c values. Anniversary Sale price, per yard	75c
Horrockses' Plain Sheetting, 72 inches wide. Regular 30c values. Anniversary Sale price, per yard	27½c
Pillow Cases, 40, 42 and 44 inches wide. Regular 40c values. Anniversary Sale price, per pair	35c
40 to 46 inches wide. Regular 50c values. Anniversary Sale price, per pair	40c
Sheets, plain-hemmed, 72 inches wide. Regular \$2.50 values. Anniversary Sale price, per pair	\$2.15

—Main Floor

Bungalow Curtain Nets and Scotch

Madras Muslins, Yard

29c

At this price you can choose from hundreds of different style values from 35c to 75c per yard, and get any length you require. All the new and popular styles are here; all fresh, new goods. If you want Curtains you can save money here; even at our regular price you can save. Come Monday and let us show you these. Regular 35c, 39c, 50c to 75c values. Anniversary Sale price

—Second Floor

Entire Stock of Tapestry Table Covers at Unusual Reductions

You can choose from any Tapestry Table Cover in our stock and save dollars on any of them. All the wanted colors to choose from. A rare opportunity to secure a good table cover at a small price.

Regular \$1.95 to \$3.50 Tapestry Covers—Each \$1.50

You can choose from red, green and gold mixtures at this small price. Full size fringed Tapestry Covers. Anniversary Sale price

\$1.50

Regular \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.50 Tapestry Covers—Each \$3.75

Good quality Tapestry Table Covers with heavy wool knitted fringe in handsome floral and conventional patterns, also plain centres with rich borders, in shades of red and green, green and gold, blue and gold and red and gold. Anniversary Sale price

—Second Floor

Extraordinary Anniversary Sale of Women's Shoes

Patent Leather Button Boots, with kid or cloth tops, welted soles, with plain or self tips; patent leather, gunmetal, box calf, vici or dongola kid Laced Boots, welted and double soles, Cuban, low and medium heels. Regular values from \$4.25 to \$5.00. Anniversary Sale price

\$3.85

Box Calf Laced Boots, with heavy soles, Cuban and low heels; dongola Laced Boots, with patent tip and low heels; velour calf and vici kid Bluchers, with self and patent tips, medium heels. Regular \$3.50 to \$4.00 values. Anniversary Sale price

\$2.85

Dongola Blucher Boots, with patent tips and heavy soles; vici kid Laced Boots, with self tip; vici Oxfords, with hand-turned soles and low heels. Regular values from \$2.50 to \$3.00. Anniversary Sale price

\$1.85

Box Calf Button Boots, in black or tan, with high leg, welted sole and laced top for stout women. Regular \$5.50 values. Anniversary Sale price

\$4.35

Black Kid Button Boots, with cushion insoles and low heels. Regular \$4.50 values. Anniversary Sale price

\$3.60

High Leg Tan Button Boots, with welted soles and Cuban heels. Regular \$6.00 values. Anniversary Sale price

\$4.80

—Basement

Anniversary Specials in Waists and Underskirts

Tailored Waists at \$1.00

Women's White Cambric, Linenette and Figue Tailored Shirt Waists; in plain styles or in pin striped and spot designs, with French collars and cuffs and watch pockets, fastened down the front with glass or pearl buttons. Anniversary Sale price

\$1.00

Tailored Waists at \$1.25

Smart Pique and Figured Cambric Shirt Waists, with French collars and cuffs, fastened down front with pearl or colored glass buttons. Anniversary Sale

\$1.25

Satin Underskirts at \$2.65

An exceptionally smart line of Satin Underskirts with double accordion-plated frills or with wide tucked flounce, in colors black, emerald, purple, cinnamon, brown, cerise and navy. Anniversary Sale price

\$2.65

Satin Underskirts at \$1.50

Women's Satin Underskirts, in colors black, emerald, cinnamon, brown, cerise and navy, with accordion-plated flounce. Anniversary Sale price

\$1.50

—First Floor

Battenburg Linens Selling Monday at Half Price

Included are Doyleies, Centres, round or square, Runners and Scarves in a large variety of pretty openwork designs; a full range of sizes. Regular 25c to \$5.50 values. On sale Monday at half price.

—Main Floor

Anniversary Specials in Wanted Table Linens

Double-Damask Table Covers; regular \$2.75 values. Anniversary Sale Price

\$2.25

Regular \$3.50 values. Anniversary Sale Price

\$2.85

Regular \$4.00 values. Anniversary Sale Price

\$3.25

Regular \$4.50 values. Anniversary Sale Price

\$3.85

Regular \$5.50 values. Anniversary Sale Price

\$4.65

Regular \$6.50 and \$6.75 values. Anniversary Sale Price

\$5.50

Table Napkins; regular \$2.25 values. Anniversary Sale Price

\$1.85

Regular \$2.50 values. Anniversary Sale Price

\$2.10

Regular \$3.00 values. Anniversary Sale Price

\$2.40

—Main Floor

Women's Gloves

Regular 85c to \$1.25

Values

75c

Broken lines of Women's Kid, Chamois and Cape Gloves; regular 85c to \$1.25 values. Anniversary Sale Price, per pair

75c

Children's Colored Cashmere Gloves; regular 25c values. Anniversary Sale Price, per pair

15c

—Main Floor

Women's and Children's Hose at Anniversary Prices

Morley's English Cashmere Hose, extra long, with seamless feet, black only; regular 60c values. Anniversary Sale Price, per pair

50c

Silk Hose, in colors sky, pink, grey, maize, saxe, emerald, tan, cream and black. Regular \$1.00 values. Anniversary Sale Price, per pair

85c

Children's Hose of good, strong quality, with double knees, in sizes 6 to 8½. Anniversary Sale Price, per pair

25c

—Main Floor

Heavy Fringed Tapestry Curtains—

Regular \$5.00, \$5.50, \$5.75 to

\$9.00 Values

\$4.85

At this special price a choice of heavy Rep Tapestry, trimmed. Heavy green Broche Fringed Tapestry in green, red and brown shades; all full-length curtains. Anniversary Sale price

—Second Floor

Fringed Arch Curtains—

Regular \$3.75 and \$4.50 Values

\$2.95

Tapestry Arch Curtains in shades of red and two-tone green, fringed at both ends. Anniversary Sale price, per pair

\$2.95

—Second Floor

Body Carpets at Enormous Reductions

Great reductions on English Axminster, Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry Body Carpets with borders and stairs to match. Thousands of yards are included in these special prices. Look up your sizes and investigate these values Monday and get first choice.

Axminster Carpets. Regular \$2.25 values. Sale price

\$1.35

Wilton Carpets. Regular \$2.35 and \$2.50 values. Sale price

\$1.65

Brussels Carpets. Regular \$1.50 and \$1.65 values. Sale price

\$1.00

Tapestry Carpets. Regular \$1.15 and \$1.25 values. Sale price

65c

—Second Floor

Anniversary Prices in Women's Underwear

Women's Knitted Wool and Cotton Combinations, long sleeves and ankle length. Regular \$1.50 values. Anniversary Sale price, per garment

\$1.20

Women's Wool and Cotton Knitted Vests, with long sleeves; also Drawers. Regular to 65c values. Anniversary Sale price, per garment

48c

Cream and Natural Wool and Cotton Vests and Drawers. Regular to 90c values. Anniversary Sale price, per garment

60c

Knitted Vests, in white only, with long sleeves and high necks; also Drawers. Anniversary Sale price, per garment

25c

Heavy Weight Knitted Cotton Combinations, fleece-lined, long sleeves and ankle length. Regular \$1.00 values. Anniversary Sale price

90c

Swiss Knitted Silk and Wool Vests and Drawers. Regular \$2.25 and \$2.50 values. Anniversary Sale price, per garment

\$1.35

Pure Wool Swiss Knitted Vests and Drawers. Regular \$3.00 and \$3.50 values. Anniversary Sale price, per garment

\$1.85

Pure Silk Knitted Vests and Drawers. Regular \$5.00 values. Anniversary Sale price, per garment

\$2.95

—Main Floor

Too Late to Classify

Cost of Living—Will sell seven acres of rich soil in the V. & S. Railway for \$3,000, \$100 cash, station within one-half mile; eight miles from Victoria.

For ten-acre farms near Duncan for \$2,000, one-quarter cash, see us.

Follow the Activities—"Atlantica" on the Wilkeson Road offers every inducement for those looking for a home in the country with city advantages; street car within three minutes walk; good soil, magnificent view, responsible building restrictions; lots \$900 each.

The New Subdivision of Piedmont Will Be on the Market This Week—\$2,000, \$100 cash and \$1,900 per week. No interest on deferred payments. See us for further particulars.

Get a Home in the Country—Buy two acres at Alta Vista for \$3,000, with only quarter cash. This is best buy in that vicinity.

Orchard Lots—On Quadra Street, the 50-foot boulevard for \$750 each. See these lots, with apple and cherry trees, before buying elsewhere. Very easy terms.

Gravel and Sand Pit on East Saanich Rd. for sale.

Good Chicken Ranch—Eight miles from Victoria on V. & S. Railway, South Saanich, acres \$2,000, 1/2 cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

We Will Sell You 2 1/2 acres overlooking Elk Lake and build you a detached house for \$3,000, \$1,000 cash.

Over Half Acre North Quadra—All in fruit; splendid site; \$2,250; third cash, balance 12, 18 months.

Wilkeson Road—Five acres close to B. C. Electric station; small house, good water. Will subdivide to advantage. Price \$6,750, very easy terms.

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LIMITED

Ground Floor, Belmont Bldg.

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Ernest Kennedy, Managing Director

Authorized Capital \$500,000

Subscribed \$125,000

New York Man

Now in city, wishes to make arrangements with local firm to act as business agent in New York and vicinity.

W. E. Elkins
James Bay Hotel

Store for Rent

At 711 View Street; full size basement. Apply to LEE DYE Co., next door.

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Hall & Walker

Phone 83

1232 Government Street

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Famous "Touch Method" taught only.

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FULL COURSE OF BOTH

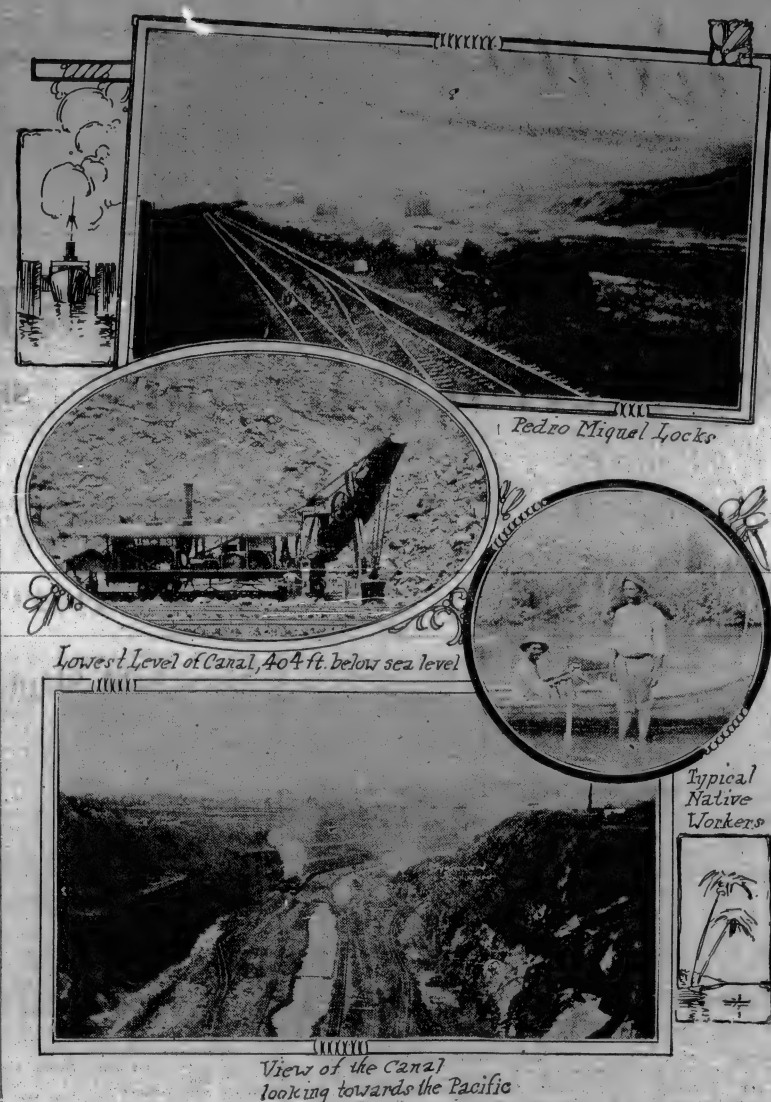
SUBJECTS, \$60

Payments arranged to suit students.

Call or phone 2601.

The Royal Stenographic Co.
408 Sayward Building,
Victoria, B.C.

Visitor Here From Panama Tells of Great Canal



ALL EYES TURN TO PANAMA WATERWAY

After Expenditure of \$400,000,000, Genius of Col. Goethals Has Brought Project to Successful Ending.

After more than nine years of labor and the expenditure of nearly \$400,000,000, the Government of the United States has at last brought to a successful completion the most immense engineering project ever created in the world's history.

The possibility of building a canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America, has been seriously considered since the discovery of Panama in the 16th century, and as far back as 1523 the Spanish Government, which declared the city a Spanish possession by royal decree, ordered that a survey should be made to determine the feasibility of the scheme. For upwards of three and a half centuries, investigations and surveys were made, every scheme in turn being declared impracticable.

Commander E. P. Lull, of the United States Navy, was the first man to make a serious investigation of the project for the United States Government, and it is an interesting coincidence that this pioneer of future development should have proposed a lock canal not essentially different from the plan eventually adopted by the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Construction Begun by French

It was left to the French Government to make the first serious attempt towards building a ship canal across the isthmus, and following the report of an international scientific congress, which personally inspected the site in 1879, actual construction work was begun by the Inter-oceanic Canal Company, with Ferdinand De Lesseps at its head. In the following year, the bankruptcy proceedings for fraud, involving even the president, are matters of history.

It was in 1899 that the United States Government first took a hand in the matter, when the Isthmian Canal Commission was established by act of Congress, and owing to the committee of investigation being unable to come to terms with the reorganized French company, the Nicaragua route was decided upon. After further negotiations with the officials of the French company, an offer was eventually made by the United States, and accepted of a sum of \$40,000,000 for all rights, properties and concessions of the French company.

This led to the establishment of the second Canal Commission in March, 1904, and a great deal of discussion fol-

lowed, which was carried to the floor of Congress, as to the type of canal to be used in construction. Hampered by difficulties imposed by Nature and coming constantly in contact with engineering problems that have seemed at times almost unmountainable, the commission has constantly pushed ahead without fear of the ultimate issue and with seeming confidence of the magnitude of the task until today the water is sloping into the future waterway and within a few days a United States vessel, without formality or demonstration, will make a triumphant passage through the locks.

"We have had a part in the development of this great project, to have colored a single thread in the magic carpet, will always be the proudest boast of my life," said Mr. Oliver Arden, who has worked on the canal continuously for the last seven years, to a Colonist reporter yesterday, and though we of this age are too close to the perspective to fully grasp the gargantuan nature of the scheme, yet its evolution has, I believe, broadened our vision and made it possible for us to at least dimly realize what this waterway will mean in the history of the world's commerce.

Victoria Not Grasping Possibilities

"I believe that Victoria, like many other Coast cities, does not yet fully grasp her possibilities nor realize the importance of this work and I am not quoting my own opinion when I say that within fourteen months the trend of the commerce of this continent will have begun to shift from the Atlantic to the Pacific and some harbor on this Coast will be in the way of becoming the pivotal point of the world's trade with the Orient."

The route followed by the canal is practically the same as that adopted by the Panama railroad, which has been operating on the isthmus since 1855. Its total length from the seven-fathom curve in the Bay of Limon, at the Caribbean entrance of the canal, to the curve at the Pacific end, is nearly fifty miles. The average width of the canal is 619 feet and the minimum width 300 feet. The minimum depth is at the Pacific end, where the locks are 45 feet, 40 feet, and 41 feet respectively.

There are six locks in the canal, the first from the Atlantic side, known as the first Gatun lock, being six miles from the Caribbean entrance. On the Pacific end there are the two Pedro Miguel locks and the Miraflores lock.

"The talk of the 'wedding of the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific' is rather a strained metaphor," said Mr. Arden, "for vessels passing through the canal will have to rise to a height of fifty-five feet above sea level when entering from the Pacific side and drop to sea level again through the three Gatun locks before they find an exit in the waters of the Atlantic."

Little Damage by Slides

The Culberts cut is probably one of the best known sections of the canal. The cut is nine miles long and extends

RUSSIA'S NEW PORT

It is proposed to create a new Russian port at Ghebrani, a small place on the Bessarabian Coast, and closely adjoining the Midnight Canal. Its position is in all respects favorable to its conversion into an outlet and emporium for the agricultural products of its fertile hinterland. It would have the advantage of uninterrupted navigation all the year round, whereas the neighboring ports of Kilia and Sulina are closed for several months by ice. If the project be realized, Ghebrani will be connected by rail with Reni and Bender.

A special commission, composed of the Governor-General of Bessarabia, the Governor of Odessa, Prince Matuni, a departmental chief in the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and several experts have just returned to Odessa from Ghebrani, and it is understood that their report is highly favorable to the construction of the new port. M. Bark, one of the senior assistants in the ministry just mentioned, has arrived at Ghebrani from St. Petersburg, and it is believed that if his report be as favorable as that of the special commission, the project will be adopted by the Government and the new harbor works commenced before the close of the current year. As a grain export centre Ghebrani would attract a considerable amount of trade alike from Kilia, Sulina and Odessa.

Baby car specialists, 758 Port Street.



OVERCOATS



A style for every man, at the price he wants to pay, from

\$15.00 to \$40.00

Smartly tailored garments in newest models—one of the most complete and attractive assortments we have ever offered. Your coat is here.

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Conservatory of Music

747 YATES STREET
(Stobart-Pease Block)

Musical Director:

OSCAR GOLDSCHMIDT

Winter Term Commences Oct. 13th

Prospectus on Application
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Headquarters for Canada
HOTEL WESTMINSTER
(Cor. 4th and Main Sts.)
The Most Comfortable Hotel for
Conventions in
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Tariff: \$1.00 per day and up;
with bath \$1.50 per day and up.
Also special rates.



STYLE is the factor that makes 20th Century Brand overcoats pre-eminent. Some style to this model! Fifteen others just as smart. Come and see them.

We are exclusive agents.

W. & J. Wilson

THE MEN'S CLOTHING CENTRE

1217-1219-1221 Government St. and Troncoe Ave.

Banff Anthracite Coal Banff Anthracite Briquettes

We are sole distributors of this well-known hard Coal. We are guaranteed a limited quantity of this Coal for delivery in October and November, and would advise placing your orders now.

Evans, Coleman & Evans, Ltd.

Telephones 272-271—613 Pandora

You Must Realize the Importance of Esquimalt

Esquimalt Business Centre Subdivision

SIZE OF LOTS

96x139 76x110

38x124 60x192

Ten per cent cash secures an option for 60 days on any lot in Subdivision.

PRICES

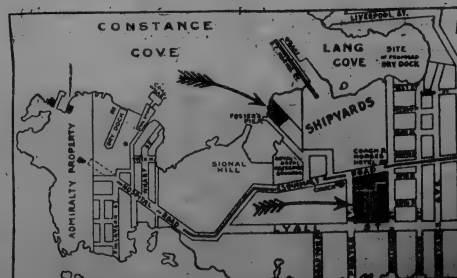
\$1,100 to \$7,000

Price list and plan on application.

TERMS

One-fourth cash, balance 6, 12, 18, 24 months. One-third cash, 1, 2, 3 years.

NOTE—Waterfront lots marked with arrow are sold.



LOCAL INVESTORS

Several out-of-town buyers have bought heavily in Esquimalt. You cannot afford to wait—invest now. Esquimalt will be of "National" importance in a few days. The official announcement of the world's largest drydock and the shipyards will be reported the world over. Large interests will seek to enter at once. A few buyers who have waited now will not get the vastly big returns.

Buy from the Esquimalt Business Centre Subdivision.

Now is the time. Later is too late. Act now, or pay three times the price. If we can persuade you we will be your best friend forever.

A. D. MALET & COMPANY

408-4 Central Building

Empress St.

Two 6-room houses just east of Cook; new houses. \$700 cash, balance \$25 per month, with interest at 7 per cent. Prices, respectively, \$4,300 and \$4,500

105 Acres

At East Sooke, with 25 chains of frontage on Sooke Harbor. One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years. Price, per acre \$100

Money to Loan on First Mortgage at 8%

Fairfield Estate

50 x 157, on Fairfield Street, facing south, with 4-room new cottage. Cash \$700, balance at 7 per cent. Price \$3,800

Richardson Street

Between Vancouver and Cook, a modern 9-room dwelling. One-third cash. A snap at \$5,250

B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited

FIRE INSURANCE! We are the exclusive representatives of the PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., of London, England, for the south end of Vancouver Island.

922 Government Street

Phone 125

A HOME FOR YOU—\$400 Cash

Six-Room Modern Bungalow, with three large bedrooms, foundation of cement blocks, full basement, with hot-air furnace, paneled dining-room, etc., beam ceilings; on a lot 50 x 125; situate within a few minutes' walk of the Fort Street car and High School. Beautiful garden, well laid out.

PRICE—\$5,500

Terms—\$400 cash; balance \$50 per month, including interest

PEMBERTON & SON

Exclusive Agents.

Corner of Fort and Broad Sts.

Corner of Fort and Broad Sts.

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FOR SALE **Furnished or Unfurnished**

A nice 8-room house, James Bay District, two blocks from sea and park and near car; ten minutes' walk from Post Office. The house number is 143 Government Street, and we can show you the property and supply full particulars.

THE GRIFFITH CO.

Rooms 101-106 Hibben-Bone Bldg. Phone 1463
Real Estate and Investments—Insurance

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer from us to Mr. Frank M. Gray of the license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors at the Balmoral Hotel, situate on the east side of Douglas Street, between Port and View Streets, Victoria, B. C.
Dated the 17th day of September, 1913.
FREDERICK LING
WILLIAM J. BRADLEY.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
In the Goods of James Alexander Hickey, of Victoria, British Columbia, Deceased.
To All Whom It May Concern:
Take notice that pursuant to the will of the above named James Alexander Hickey, who died on the 23rd day of June, 1912, has been duly issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, to Emma Rebecca Hickey, his mother, executrix and sole devisee and legatee under the said will.

And further take notice that any persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to file the duly verified particulars of the same with the undersigned on or before the first day of November, 1913, on or after which date the executrix will proceed to distribute the estate, having regard only to the claims of which she shall have received due notice.

And further take notice that all moneys payable to the said James Alexander Hickey are payable forthwith to the undersigned. Dated this twenty-fourth day of September, 1913.
CREASE & CREASE,
Solicitors for the Executrix,
40 Central Building, Victoria, B. C.

Houses for Rent
Or For Sale on easy terms. Call in for our rental list.
SEE VICTORIA
SEE "MALEY" FIRST
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How Long Are You Going to Pay Rent?

IT'S FOOLISH—STOP AND CONSIDER OUR HOMES ON SMALL CASH PAYMENTS AND BALANCE LIKE RENT
Qu'Appelle Street—Five rooms, open fireplace, ironing board in kitchen, beam ceiling, window seats, tiled for furnace. Cash \$250. Price \$3,100
Cloverdale Avenue—Six rooms, fully modern. Cash \$200. Price \$3,000
Short Street—Four rooms, open fireplace, tiled for furnace, all fully modern, lovely bathroom, etc. Cash \$150. Price \$2,900
Inverness Road—Four rooms, fully modern. Cash \$150. Price \$2,900
Tillamook Road—Four rooms, open fireplace, china cabinet, furnace, all fully modern, lot fenced. Cash \$100. Price \$3,000
For convenience to our clients we open all Saturday until 9 in the evening.
Opposite Campbell's Dry Goods Store
CAMPBELL BROS.
Suite 1, 1007 Government Street Telephone 3474

FOR RENT
Office Space in Central Building

APPLY

McPherson & Fullerton Brothers
Phone 1888 Central Building 616 View Street

NOTICE

In the Matter of the Estate of George Schmilt, Deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of George Schmilt, late of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, deceased, who died on the 4th day of June, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirteen, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands, duly verified, on or before the 31st day of October, 1913, at the undermentioned address, after which date we will proceed to distribute the assets of the said George Schmilt, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands to which we shall then have had notice, and we will not be liable for the assets of the said George Schmilt, deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands we shall not then have had notice.

AND NOTICE is also hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of the late George Schmilt, deceased, are required forthwith to pay the amount of such indebtedness to the undersigned at the undermentioned address.
Dated this 20th day of September, A. D. 1913.
R. H. SWINERTON,
H. L. BALMON,
R. V. Winch Building, Victoria, B. C.

If you have Property to Sell Advertise in The Colonist

COOK STREET

Modern Nine-Roomed House; 5 bedrooms; nice garden; especially well built. Price \$11,000
Cash \$2,000; balance arranged

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Ganges Harbor Salt Spring Island FOR RENT

14 acres, of first-class land, all cleared; good orchard and garden; gravity water supply. Large 13-roomed house, with modern conveniences. Barn and other suitable outbuildings. No reasonable offer refused.

Further particulars upon application.

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ON BEAUTIFUL PATRICIA BAY

The place to build your country home. All roads are graded, good water easily obtained, pretty shade trees, fine bathing beaches; boating, fishing—close to British Columbia Electric Station. Lots average about one acre each. Building restrictions.

Further particulars on application.

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Established 1890

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders will be received at the office of the Board of School Trustees, on or before 4 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, the twenty-first day of October, 1913, for the erection and completion of an 8-room public school building on the Corner of Quadra and Finlayson Streets in the City of Victoria.
Each tender must be accompanied by a market cheque, payable to the Board of School Trustees, for an amount equal to 5 per cent of the total amount of the tender. The cheque will be returned to the contractor and also to the unsuccessful tenderers when a contract has been entered into and a satisfactory bond provided.
In the event of the successful tenderer refusing to enter into a contract when called upon so to do, the deposit cheque will be forfeited to the Board of School Trustees. The Board of School Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
A separate tender is required for the heating and ventilating system.
Drawings and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned.
C. ELWOOD WATKINS, Architect.

NOTICE

In the Matter of the Estate of Edward Ord, Late of the City of Victoria, B. C. Deceased.
All persons having claims against the above estate are required to send particulars thereof, duly verified, to the undersigned on or before the twenty-third day of October, 1913, after which date the executor will proceed to distribute the said estate according to law, and regard only to such claims of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated at Victoria, B. C. this 22nd day of July, 1913.
E. E. WOOLTON,
Of Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, British Columbia, Solicitor for the Executors.

WATER ACT
Take notice that The Forks Harbor Water Company, Limited, will apply to the Comptroller of Water Rights for the approval of the plans of the works to be constructed for the utilization of the water from the east branch of Sooke River, which the applicant is, by Water License No. 84, authorized to take, store and use for domestic purposes.
The plans and particulars required by subsection (1) of section 75 of the "Water Act" as amended have been filed with the Comptroller of Water Rights at Victoria and with the Water Recorder at Victoria. Objections to the application may be filed with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Building, Victoria.
Dated at Victoria, this 19th day of May, 1913.
F. A. McDIARMID,
Solicitor for the Applicant

A BARGAIN

759—A Fine 8-room House on a full-sized lot in Oak Bay, near sea and car; hardwood floors, furnace, built-in effects and all modern conveniences; lot 50 x 129 to lane; fenced with stone wall.

PRICE ONLY \$6,750

On Very Easy Terms

Heisterman, Forman & Co.
1210 Broad Street

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For Sale—The above well-known property, fronting on Court Alley. In conjunction with the above, sufficient land suitable for a hotel building, fronting on either Yates Street or Chancery Lane, or on both, could be purchased.

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SWINERTON & MUSGRAVE
Winch Building, 640 Fort Street Phone 491

Salt Spring Island

To be sold much below cost price, 26 1/4 acres; new 9-room, modern house, barns, stabling, chicken houses, garden, orchard; fenced; spring water to all buildings. Price \$8,500.

E. A. Harris & Co.
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For Fire, Marine, Automobile Liability, Sickness and Accident, Plate-Glass and Employers' Liability, consult
Gillespie, Hart & Todd
General Agents for British Columbia

I have the privilege of offering to the investor one of the choicest pieces of property in Victoria at a reasonable price and upon reasonable terms if required. This is the vacant corner of Dallas Road and Government Street, having a frontage on the former of 181 feet, and on the latter of 181 feet. It is an ideal site for an apartment or family hotel. It is but a few minutes' walk from the beach, the park and the tram. It commands an uninterrupted view of the straits and mountains. It is possible to secure pure salt water from the straits. It is not necessary to take the whole area for an apartment, hotel or other development, and the remainder could be sold in profitable advantage. It is the choicest and most valuable vacant property in Dallas Road outside the business area.
This splendid property can be purchased for

\$40,000

On reasonable terms of payment
LOANS WANTED—One of the best pieces of B. C. real estate, 100 acres of property, situated on the coast, with a view of the straits and mountains. Price \$15,000, with cash down per month.

L. H. Ellis

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PRINCESS

Week Commencing Monday, October 6th.
THE FAMOUS PLAY

Madame X

Prices—1st, 20c and 30c. Matinee, Wed. and Sat. 10c and 20c.
Curtain: 2:15 evening matinee, 5:15.
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MAJESTIC THEATRE

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

"Our Wives" everybody gets in wrong. Special multiple reel feature. "The Climas" exciting drama. "Spots in and Around Havana" scenic. "The Dance at Eagle Pass" Western thriller. "Don't Worry" Edison comedy.

KINEMACOLOR Theatre

1608 Government Street
Open daily, 2 p. m. until 11 p. m.

TOMORROW

"IN THE POWER OF A HYPNOTIST"

3-REELS-3 REELS

"Topical Budget"—News in animation
"The Note in the Shirt"—Kinemacolor two-reel comedy.

Impress

CLAYTON and DREW PLAYERS

Present

The Shakespearian Travesty

OTHELLO OUTDORE

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CLARENCE OLIVER

COME AND HEAR Mr. R. McMurdo

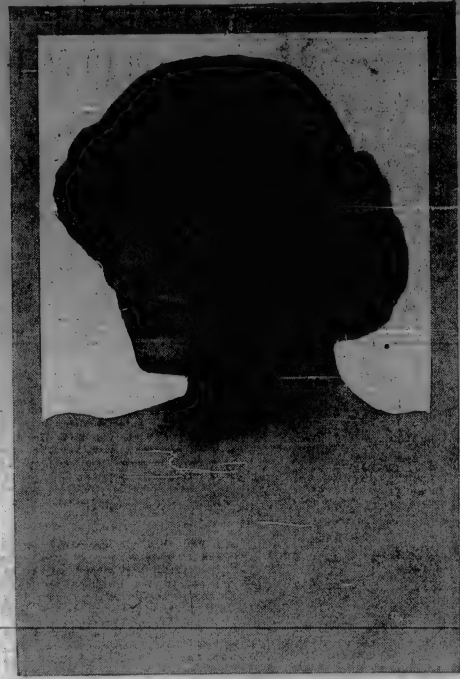
IN

LIBERAL ROOMS

Cornwall St., opposite First Hall
Sunday Afternoon, 2 p. m. Subject, "The Dis-
ciple and Destroyer of the Christian."

Sunday Night, 7 p. m. Subject, "The Worth
and Welfare of the Soul."

Meetings continued during the week as follows: Monday—Heron Hall, 725 Court-
ney St., 8 p. Tuesday—Liberal Rooms, Corn-
wall St., 8 p. m. Wednesday—Liberal
Rooms, Cornwall St., 8 p. m. Thursday—
Oaklands, Gospel Hall, corner of Cedar and
Hillside Ave., 8 p. m.



MISS CONSTANCE COLLIER

In William Faversham's production of "Julius Caesar," Victoria Theatre,
October 12.

ruin by good luck rather than good management. It is full of funny complications that are not half as funny in the telling as in the seeing. Other films: "The Climas," exciting drama; "Spots in and Around Havana," scenic; "The Dance at Eagle Pass," Western thriller; "Don't Worry," Edison comedy.

William Faversham—Miss Constance Collier, the beautiful and brilliant English actress who is to play Portia in William Faversham's spectacular production of "Julius Caesar" which comes to the Victoria Theatre for an engagement of one night on Monday evening, October 12, was for seven years leading woman for Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree at His Majesty's Theatre, in London. There she played a round of important Shakespearean roles, including Portia in "Julius Caesar," Portia in "The Merchant of Venice," Viola in "Twelfth Night," and Cleopatra in "Anthony and Cleopatra." She was last seen in this country in the all-star revival of "Oliver Twist" made two seasons ago. Mr. Faversham is bringing his original production to this city exactly as it was shown at the Lyric Theatre, New York, last season. The scenery is after designs by Alma Tadema, the foremost modern authority of Roman architecture, and the costumes have been made by Simons & Company, one of the most widely-known firms of European costumiers. Mr. Faversham plays Marc Anthony, and is said to bring to his interpretation of the role qualities of youthful charm and grace which have not been noticeable in other modern conceptions of the part. Mr. R. D. MacLean, for many years a Shakespearean star in his own right, plays the role of Brutus. Other important members of the company include Ernest Rowan, Miss Jane Wheatley, Arthur Elliot and Thomas Tracy.

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Assisted by
MRS. KERRMANN ROBERTSON & MISS MELLIE LUGAN

In Aid of the KING'S DAUGHTERS' REST ROOM
Patrons of Victoria Ladies' Musical Club. Reserved Seats \$1 and 75c.
Gallery 50c. Box Office opens Tuesday, October 7th. Mail orders received now. Tickets on sale at Hibben & Co.

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1608 Government Street Open Daily 2 p. m. Until 11 p. m.

TOMORROW

"In the Power of a Hypnotist"

THREE—THRILLING REELS—THREE

FEATURING

GENE GAUNTIER—SIDNEY OLCOTT
JACK CLARK

A tremendous dramatic production of compelling power

ROAD DUST DANGER TO PUBLIC HEALTH

One of the Causes of Lockjaw, Declares Sir J. Crichton Browne, Who Gives Impressive Warning.

In his presidential address to the Sanitary Inspectors' Congress at Llandudno, Sir James Crichton Browne, the famous physician, drew attention to the increasing incidence of disease caused by the dissemination of germ-laden dust by motor cars. Dust in the right place, in the right quantity and of the right quality, he said, was not a bad thing. They owed it to the blueness of the sky. But the dust produced by human agency was productive of disease. The mortality in the principal dust-producing industries was still excessive to a startling degree.

Describing the difference between industrial dust and domestic dust, he said: "I had the dust collected some time ago from the top of a wardrobe in the West end of London and examined. There were recognized in it vegetable and animal fibres derived from linen, cotton and wool; a few feather barbs, fragments of wood; scales from the skin; starch granules and a few pollen spores." It was as a carrier of disease most to be feared, and there could be no doubt that pathogenic spores and bacilli of many kinds may be wafted about in it. Catarrh, hay fever, influenza were probably thus disseminated. That, too, was the most common mode of the spread of tuberculosis in adults. Further, it was already evident that it was responsible for cases of aural sepsis, of sore throat and tonsillitis, of bronchitis and pneumonia.

"The chief danger attending it," he proceeded, "is tetanus or lockjaw—a rare disease, no doubt, but one the death rate from which shows a decided increase. To the sources of tetanus there must now be added road dust."

Motor Traffic Increases

"So long as the same roads are used by horse-drawn traffic and automobile vehicles, force is given to the suggestion that the houses and cottages should be built with a broad belt or garden ground intervening between them and the highway." Motorists and dwellers on the highway, he continued, "should be warned that they should keep covered, and free from road dust, all wounds, cuts or abrasions on the hands or face. One of these days, he supposed, the armamentarium of a well-appointed motor car might include a tube of tetanus anti-toxin for immediate application to a dust-impregnated wound."

There were now 220,000 motor vehicles in England, and the cry was, "Still they come." Sir James alluded to the resolution of the International roads congress, suggesting that all children should be specially taught to avoid road dangers. That seemed to him an audacious proposal. Was it suggested that our elementary teachers should instruct all children in a new skeddadle drill?

Surely the onus of providing against the dangers of the road vested with those who made the roads more dangerous with the motorist, and not with the hapless children. No teaching could quicken the automatic movements of the startled brats when a motor car bore down upon them, or, worst of all, a motor cyclist in chrome jerkin and goggles—eyed—in a furious career, a bogeyman more hideous and alarming than ever was conjured up by childish imagination.

AMUSEMENTS

Princess Offers "Madame X"—A chatting, to see this famous play will no doubt be eagerly taken advantage of the coming week. The cost of producing such a play is almost prohibitive, especially when the price and setting,

capacity of the Princess is taken into consideration. Never before has this wonderful play been given at such a low price of admission, and it was only through using money freely that Mr. Williams was able to procure a copy of it. The big scene of the play is the last act, where Madame X is on trial for murder and where her own son defends her. There will not be an important detail missing in this, the stage will be set exactly the same as in the road productions, and Mr. Mitchell, having done the part of the son with one of the big shows, is most capable in the role.

"Our Wives"—They mistrust their "Angel" husbands, who get looked in an actress' trunk. Everybody's in wrong and there is no end of fun. It's a good, wholesome, hearty laugh that will greet your vision and exercise your risibilities on Monday at the Majestic, where this special multiple reel feature will be shown. The story of "Our Wives" has to do with two husbands who back an Opera Company, become infatuated with the prima donna unknown to their wives. They get locked in two trunks, are inadvertently carried to New York, and only escape from domestic and financial



Setting The Table

The hostess wishes to feel that the setting of her table for a formal dinner is quite correct. The arrangement of the silver, cut glass and china contributes materially to the success of the function.

Cut Glass

plays a very important part in the table equipment. The sparkle of Gundy-Clapperton cut glass adds infinite beauty to the decorations of the table. For suggestions on the above, see the booklet, "Cut Glass in the Home," mailed to you upon request.

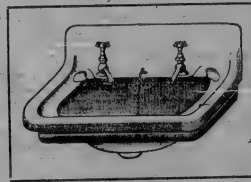
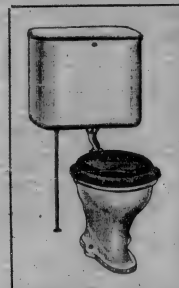


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Whenever you feel a headache coming on take these wafers. They stop headaches promptly and surely. Do not contain opium, morphine, phenacetin, acetanilid or other dangerous drugs. 25c a box at your Druggist's. 125 NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

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PEASANT DIPLOMATS OF THE RECENT WAR

Bulgarians Proved Good Fighters, but Failed When It Came to Settling the Final Accounts.

Mr. Francis McCullach, writing to The London Daily News, says: "The great advantage and the great defeat of the Bulgarians is that he is still a peasant. Being a peasant, he makes a fine soldier, but a bad diplomatist. He fights well, but when, after the fighting is over, the accounts come to be settled up over a green table, the Bulgarians' inferiority is at once manifest. For the peasant is rigid and transparently grasping, whereas diplomacy requires, above all things, pliability and opaqueness. Even when he is greatest your diplomatist must seem to be leading you with favors. As for rigidity and conservatism, it is very great among the Near Eastern peasants. A local gentleman told me recently that, when traveling last year in the centre of South America, he suddenly came on a settlement of Roumanian peasants who all wore exactly the same dress as they wear at home. In Roumania, however, there are other classes than peasants; but in Bulgaria all are peasants."

"If we keep this fact before us, all the happenings of the last six months will be clear. At certain times of the year a peasant who has land of his own knows not the meaning of moderation in work. And, when the favor of work is on him, he is about as easy to negotiate with as a hot-tempered bull in the month of July. He neglects appallingly the finer graces of life. He would sooner ruin himself, than accept the terms of a man who has got him into a corner and is forcing an unjust bargain on him."

"By allowing the war to drag on for nine months and a new war to break out at the end of that time, the Bulgarians showed that they had overestimated their own physical strength and the extent of their resources. They had reached the apex of victory on November 15 when they were in force before the Tchataldja lines. They began to go downhill next day when, with deplorable foolhardiness, they attacked

those impregnable lines; and, though they persistently shut their eyes to the fact, they have been going downhill ever since.

Resulted in Failure

"On November 1 I fell into the hands of the Bulgarian vanguard outside the Tchataldja lines. The leaders of that vanguard questioned me closely about the Turkish dispositions. I refused to give any information on that subject, but I warned them that they would never get through the Tchataldja lines. They laughed at my warnings, told me that they had already engaged lodgings in Chiali (a suburb of Constantinople), and pointed to the gala uniforms which they had brought with them for the triumphal entry. A high diplomatist in Constantinople has since assured me that on that day the Turks would have signed peace on any terms, provided only that Constantinople were left to them."

"On the 15th General Savoff arrived in front of the Tchataldja lines, and the Bulgarians made a most serious attempt to force their way through. It was the greatest, the most serious and the most costly effort which the Bulgarians made during the whole course of the war. And it was an utter failure. Result—a moral uplifting of the Turkish Army, which made the forcing of the Tchataldja lines an impossibility, a revival of optimism in the Sublime Porte, which produced the obstinate claim for Adrianople, and led to the prolongation of the war and the utter exhaustion of Bulgaria."

"In this business the generals and the statesmen of Tsar Ferdinand played their cards badly. They should have known that their resources were extremely limited, that their losses had been frightfully heavy, that their allies were uncertain, that even if they entered Constantinople they would not be allowed to remain there. They should have given the Enos-Midia line to the Turks on November 11 and retired from Tchataldja with the reputation of generous victors, good diplomatists and unconquerable soldiers. Turkey would be their friend; and the philanthropists of Europe would ever after regard them as having, in the sacred cause of European peace, denied themselves, when it was quite within their grasp, that glittering, unguaranteed, incalculable prize for which Europe and Asia have striven since the days of Constantine the Great—Tchataldja, the City of the Caesars."

A dance will be held in Sanchothon Agricultural Hall, Saanichton, Friday, October 10, at 9 p. m. Good music.

Baby car specialists, 758 Fort Street.

ALL EYES TURNED TO PANAMA WATERWAY

Continued From Page 11.

From San Obispo to the first lock of Pedro Miguel. It runs for five miles through a low range of hills, of which Gold Hill, the highest, is 554 feet above sea level. The French excavated at the Culebra cut to 145 feet above sea level, their plan allowing, however, for a bottom depth of only seventy-four feet. The instability of the volcanic ash together with excessive rainfall have added difficulties to the magnitude of the undertaking. There have been constant rumors of enormous landslides due to earthquakes, but no slide of any magnitude has been attributed to disturbances accompanying excavations, and therefore no slide has proved a permanent menace although the displacement of millions of tons of earth has offered serious problems to the engineers and cost thousands of dollars to remedy. A system of diversion channels, drains and pumps has been an important factor in solving the question of drainage.

"There are about twenty-eight slides along the Culebra cut covering a total area of 187 acres," said Mr. Arden yesterday. The largest is at the base of the Cucaracha mountain with an area of forty-seven acres and a displacement of about four and a half million cubic yards of earth. The remedy generally employed is the reduction of the summit of the slide of the cut so that the pressure to the floor of the banks becomes less than the crushing strength of the earth.

"These earthslides will have no permanent effect on the canal, and so stupendous is the whole project that the most severe seismic disturbance ever recorded in the annals of history would have had practically no permanent damaging effect."

"It is when we come to a recapitulation of the enormous amount of earth excavated and the amount of cement used in the construction of the various locks and dams that we get beyond the limitations of ordinary human conception. The French company excavated 78,145,960 cubic yards, of which amount it is estimated that 23,000,000 cubic yards were of service in the present plans of the canal. Since the United States Government took over construction until about two months ago approximately 212,285,000 cubic yards have been excavated excluding the amount moved by the French company. The amount of concrete used on the project amounts to approximately 4,350,000 cubic yards, and to supply this vast amount special

concrete-making plants have been designed and operated in the zone. The largest at Gatun is operated by the American canal zone, which furnishes all the concrete except for the machinery except the dredges.

"It is difficult to estimate the number of men employed at any one time on the work of construction," said Mr. Arden. "In approximately the number of large machines at work at any particular time, this is the middle of last summer there were 60,000 employees on the rolls of the commission and 104 steam shovels of varying capacity and eighteen dredges were in operation at the same time."

It has been estimated that the time required for the passage of a ship through the entire length of the canal will be from ten to twelve hours, and the traffic capacity of the lock will be about seventy to eighty million tons a year.

The passage of large vessels through the canal will be carried out on an entirely new method, and essentially different from that employed at the Suez Canal. A wing about 1,000 feet in length projects from the locks, which are built in duplicate. When a vessel arrives in the shelter of this wing it will be boarded by an inspector, who will seal the valves of the ship's engines. Four electric locomotives will then take the ship out of the locks and will pilot her through the locks. These engines were designed by canal engineers to facilitate part of their work, and their design is unique. An elaborate scheme of range lights has also been devised to illuminate the canal. These range lights are used at the longer tangents, while a supplementary system of side lights, placed a mile apart, mark the channel. Besides these there are thirty-two "beacon" lights, thirty-two ordinary buoys, sixty-three gas buoys, seventy-seven spar buoys and seven nun buoys. Some idea of the magnitude of the installation can be gained from the fact that the erection of these lights has involved the clearance of more than 1,000 acres.

The graving docks placed at each entrance of the canal are the largest on the American continent, if not the largest in the world. All the gates of the locks and dams are interchangeable and a supply of these gates will be stored on the isthmus so that in case of any slight defect or disarrangement in a gate it will not be necessary to close the dock until repairs are completed but a new gate will be slipped into place with the minimum of delay to passing vessels.

"No such disaster as occurred at the Sault Ste. Marie several years ago can happen at Panama," said Mr. Arden. "A chain attached to a counter weight to take up the initial strain and to a specially designed crane at the other extremity is stretched across the entrance of each lock and will not be lowered until the vessel is in safety. This chain is estimated to have the power to stop a vessel of 10,000 tons weight going at seven knots an hour within sixteen feet. Auxiliary gates will prevent the spilling of any quantity of water in the event of an accident occurring to the main portals."

Probably the most remarkable feature of the whole construction work, according to Mr. Arden, is the thoroughness of the tests carried out on every detail of the material and workmanship of the entire project. Boards are appointed to consider the smallest defect in any part of the working machinery that may develop. The result of the deliberations is submitted to the engineers of the commission and final judgment is passed by the head of the commission.

Most of the manual labor on the work of excavating has been done by Martiniquans who, Mr. Arden says, have proved themselves admirably equipped for the task.

"It is when Mr. Arden spoke of the 'chief,' the presiding genius of the commission, Col. Goethals, that his enthusiasm waxed warm. Mr. Arden spoke modestly of his own work as a contractor and minimized the difficulties which he himself had overcome. He spoke of millions of tons and dollars that had gone into the work with the air of a man who had lived under the shadow of this mammoth project. But of Col. Goethals, unassuming and resourceful, with a genius for work and an infinite capacity for labor, he spoke with the thrill born of affection and respect, and predicted that generations to come would some day realize the greatness of his character and the worth of his achievement."

"Koh-i-noor" Pocket Propelling Pencils. No sharpening, no breaking, no trouble at all. The world's best lead, handsomely cased. All dealers supply. Be sure you get the genuine "Koh-i-noor."

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a reserve, the notice of which appeared in The B. C. Gazette of the 15th August, 1913, is hereby cancelled in so far as it relates to the N. E. quarter of Section 6, Township 4, Range 5, Coast District; in order that the sale of same may be made to the Reverend Frederick Lamb, Bishop of New Westminster.

R. A. RENWICK
Deputy Minister of Lands
Lands Department, Victoria, B. C.
5th July, 1913.

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a reserve, the notice of which appeared in The B. C. Gazette of the 15th of October, 1911, is hereby cancelled in so far as it relates to a certain parcel of land, approximately thirty-five acres in extent, lying west of the west boundary of Lot No. 11, Group 1, New Westminster District; in order to permit the leasing of a lease of same to William Stewart McPhail.

R. A. RENWICK
Deputy Minister of Lands
Lands Department, Victoria, B. C.
5th July, 1913.

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the reserve relating to lands embraced in Township 21, Rupert District, notice of which, bearing date June 12, 1912, was published in The B. C. Gazette on June 12, 1912, is cancelled to permit the presentation of said lands under the provisions of Section 19 of the "Land Act" and after 5 o'clock in the forenoon of Friday, October 11, 1913, all such presentation is to be made in accordance with existing survey records and each with a minimum of 10, 20 or 100 acres to each presentation, as the said lands may be subdivided by survey.

R. A. RENWICK
Deputy Minister of Lands
Lands Department, Victoria, B. C.
5th July, 1913.

FATHER SEARCHES IN VAIN FOR DAUGHTER

Mr. W. F. Hogan Appeals to the Police to Aid Him in His Hunt—Girl Missing for a Week.

Mystery surrounds the whereabouts of Sarah Margaret Hogan, the 18-year-old daughter of Mr. W. F. Hogan, 111 Penn Street, Victoria, West. She left her home last Monday night ostensibly to spend the night with friends of the family. She did not return home on Tuesday morning, and when Mr. Hogan that day made inquiries it developed that the girl had not gone to her friends as she had stated. The police were notified of the fact and after a three-day search it was discovered that the girl, on the morning following her departure from home, had called at the Red Cross Employment Agency seeking work. The agency had no position open at that time and Miss Hogan, after saying she would return later, departed. That is the last trace of the girl's whereabouts the police or her father have been able to secure. Where she has gone to is unknown, and as the days pass and no trace of her can be got her father's anxiety increases. Everyday he calls at the police headquarters in hope that some trace of his missing daughter may have been secured, but the answer is always the same.

All known friends of the girl have been interviewed and every person with whom she is known to have been on intimate terms, has been seen but without result. The girl had never left home on any previous occasion and had never expressed her desire to secure a position or to leave home.

Miss Hogan, when she left home, was attired in a blue or purple coat and skirt and black hat. She is of light complexion, with light hair and of slim figure.

There is only one perfect pencil—the "Koh-i-noor." Its alken smoothness of touch and six-fold durability cannot be attained by any but the Hardtmuth process of manufacture. Made in 17 degrees and copying.

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'EXTRA SPECIAL'
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A real delicate Liqueur Scotch of creamy "smoothness," light in character; delectable.

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THE CANADIAN IMPORTERS, LTD.

Have Your Watch Tell You the Correct Time

A watch is a very delicate machine. Its pulse must be regular and register the correct number of beats or it will make each hour too long or too short. The fine adjustments needed should be made only by a man who thoroughly understands watches, one who can tell at a glance just what ails them and how to humor their individual characteristics.



Such a man is Mr. J. R. Clark, who has recently come to Victoria and joined our staff. He has had entire control of the inspection and repair of watches for the Canadian Pacific Railway from Kamloops to Vancouver, and of the B. C. Electric Railway Company in Vancouver and New Westminster. Over 800 watches have received his inspection and attention twice every month for the past four years. During that time he has had to keep these more than 800 watches in good temper and under proper control. All of them have been taught to tell the same time because Railway time must be exact.

There's No More Certain Way of Knowing That You'll Catch Train or Boat Than by Keeping Railway Time

And there's no more certain way of knowing that your watch is running on Railway time than by entrusting it to the man who for so long has succeeded in keeping Railway watches running on time. The balance wheel of your watch makes eighteen thousand complete revolutions every hour and travels 4,692 miles a year—the distance from Victoria to Montreal and back again as far as Regina.

If your watch isn't giving you the service it should, bring it in and let Mr. Clarke examine it for you. Maybe only slight adjustment is needed at a trifling cost. Perhaps the trouble is more serious, and by having it remedied now you'll avoid heavy expense in the future. Don't put it off. Bring in your ailing watch today.

We Guarantee All Repairs

And regulate watches free of charge. Correct time is received direct from McGill Observatory each morning at 8:56.

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"Thank you! Let us introduce our English friends—PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES. They're England's richest and coolest smoke."

Their unusual mildness, richness and coolness is combined with such fragrance that everybody who tries them becomes enthusiastic. Every puff is pleasing, satisfying and unusually enjoyable.

Enjoy these "cigarettes de luxe" today.

All dealers sell them.

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

10¢ for 10

Women's Institute to the Fore With Fine Exhibits at Fall Fairs



The display of the Lake Hill Women's Institute which, this year, carried off the prize, was well worthy of admiration as well as of imitation by women throughout the Province. It is surprising to learn that this exhibit was the work of twenty-eight busy women. There was scarcely a department

EXHIBIT OF WORK BY WOMEN OF LAKE HILL DISTRICT

of household, garden or farm work that was not represented. But the exhibit had a value which was not apparent to the thoughtless spectator. It showed that the women of this neighborhood have learned to work together, that in place of the jealousies and rivalries so often found in small communities, there

was hearty co-operation. The women of Lake Hill are learning from one another how to make the very most of their advantages. They are not only excellent housewives, but gardeners, poultry raisers, dairywomen and beekeepers. They, one and all, are workers and students. If the institutes throughout

the Province are doing for it what is being done for Lake Hill by its women, there is no more useful organization in the country.

The committee to whom is due the credit of putting up the booth was composed of Miss Nicholson, Mrs. Lister and Mrs. Thom.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM PRODUCTS ATTRACT

Many Varieties of Flowers and Vegetables, Artistically Arranged, Win Admiration of Visitors to Rural Fair.

To the visitor to the annual fair of the North and South Saanich Agricultural Society, at Saanichton, Friday and yesterday, one of the finest, and at the same time most instructive of the exhibits was that of the Dominion Experimental Farm, near Sidney.

A description was recently published of the thousands of plants and seedlings of flower, vegetable and shrubs to be seen which though not planted until the beginning of that summer month, June, yet in the virgin soil and in the hot sunshine which is looked upon as a matter of course on the French Peninsula from May to October had even by that time made a growth marvellous to contemplate. The promise was there and yesterday at the last of the island fairs, at Saanichton, could be seen the fulfillment.

Mr. H. Spencer, manager of the farm, had sent to this show—not for competition, but as a proof of what has already been accomplished, and as an earnest of what this Government farm may be expected to do in the future—a collection of some sixty odd varieties of flowers, and thirty-five different kinds of vegetables, grown in soil which a year ago was much of it—self no all—in timber. There were gigantic heads of corn, squashes of every size and shape, roots of succulent quality, and smooth skins, all ripened to the hour, and ready, if need be, to challenge comparison with the produce of the oldest garden in the district. A large box contained an exhibit of tomatoes, which, for packing, evenness in size and deep color, made a picture fascinating to the eye of the skilled gardener who could appreciate the amount of pains and skill that went to their production. Of these some had been grown in the open, some under glass.

But it was not only the quality of the fruit and flowers which made this exhibit a noteworthy feature of the show. The utmost pains had been taken to make its staging a model from which future exhibitors might gain a lesson in the way that a good thing may be made to appear even better by attention and taste being given to its setting. The flat shelf on which were placed the exhibits, had been converted into a bank, moss-covered and edged, and against this dark green background the colors of the various vegetables showed up in striking hues. Flowers in vases, flanked the vegetables, and the whole length of the wall was thus transformed into a picture of harvest time in the garden—a picture which many a visitor will carry away as the most charming thing he or she has seen at the autumn shows.

Added Lighting Facilities—Further additions to the proposed lighting scheme on the causeway are under way by the electric lighting department. The cluster light brackets to be affixed to the present causeway. Arc-light standards are being installed. When this work is completed next week that part of the Harbor front illumination scheme will be brought into service.

Oil for Pacific Mail Boats
Advices from San Francisco state that the management of the Pacific Mail hope to secure from the directors of the concern an appropriation sufficient to convert four of the trans-Pacific liners and two of the Panama

fleet into oil burners. Mr. R. P. Schwerin, vice-president and general manager of the company, is now at New York laying the matter before the directors before returning to San Francisco. If the plan succeeds, the steamships Siberia, Korea, Manchuria and Mongolia will be affected.

Building Activity—Building permits were issued yesterday by the building inspector to the Methodist Extension Society, for a temporary Church structure at the corner of Gosworth Road and Barton Street, to cost \$300, and to Mr. C. McLean, for a dwelling on Avebury Street, \$2,000.

The Story of “RESTHAVEN”

A doctor and his wife who grew tired of city life decided to live in the country. They picked out a charming spot on the seashore on the southern end of Vancouver Island. They built a home.

So many friends who came visiting, marveled at the charm of the district and deplored the lack of decent accommodation that the idea was thrust upon them—Why not capitalize the climate and scenery of this delightful district as other men do of coal or timber? Why not build a big country house on some carefully chosen site and run this big house on the lines of an English country home for people who like a bit of country life with its rest and change, but who dislike giving up the comforts and conveniences of a city home? The idea grew. A company was formed. This big house is finished. The idea is carried out.

It is probably one of the finest country homes in British Columbia, with every modern convenience, situated on a wooded headland projecting into a well sheltered bay, quiet, restful, secluded, with a commanding view of the sea, yet easy of access. The living rooms are spacious, with hardwood floors, Donegal rugs, comfortable chairs and chesterfields. The windows are huge, overlooking the sea. The bedrooms are roomy and cheerful, with all the conveniences of the best city hotels, and yet this is not a hotel—it is to all intents and purposes a big private country home for people who wish a change from the noise and tiresome routine of city life without giving up the good points of a city. In addition certain types of modern bath treatments are being installed for some of these same people who need more than a mere change—Tynaceur oven baths, electric light baths, massage, (hot sea water baths ready shortly).

Others again may simply wish to carry out the advice of their home physicians as to diet and exercise—advice so difficult to follow in the routine of home life—so much easier to obey elsewhere.

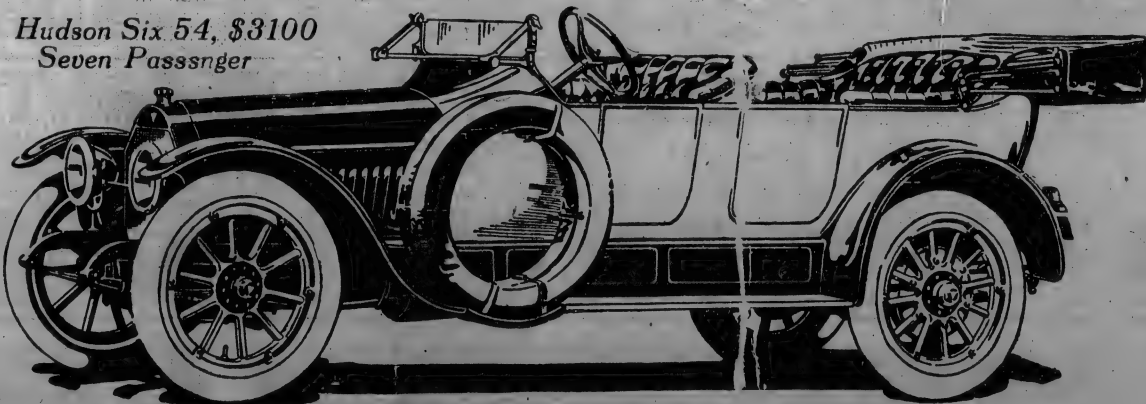
The usual amusements indoors and out, on land and water, according to the season. A picturesque countryside with good roads for motoring or country rambles. In short—an ideal spot for the purpose.

If Interested-- Write or Phone to RESTHAVEN, Sidney Vancouver Island, B. C.

For a booklet going more into detail, and showing photographs,
Owned and Operated by the North Saanich Hydropathic Limited.
WM. GORDON CUMMING, M. D., Resident Director

The New Ideal of a Distinguished Car

Hudson Six 54, \$3100
Seven Passenger



HERE now is a car which typifies the ideals of the time. This streamline body—this long, sloping hood—this absence of angle at the dash—this low-hung chassis—these crowned fenders—this placing of extra tires so the front doors are left clear—these things belong to the car of today.

The consensus of the world's best opinion is that this type of car marks the coming ideal car. These are radical changes but they are coming as surely as foredocks came—and as suddenly.

All the best foreign cars—English, French and German—will this year exhibit exclusively this new streamline body. And all men know that what they adopt in body design becomes the world-wide vogue.

Our designers have added a hundred minor effects. They have Americanized—have Hudsonized—the type. So the car is distinctive. There will be no other just like it. But it embodies what we regard as the highest conception of the modern trend in bodies.

And we believe that every connoisseur will consider this new HUDSON Six the handsomest car exhibited.

Engineering Pauses

We can claim in this car no great advance as regards fine engineering and no HUDSON

owner expects it. Fine engineering has limits. For the past four years Howard E. Coffin and his able engineers have given their best to the HUDSON. Last year they brought Sixes pretty close to perfection. So close that the HUDSON Six jumped in one year into the foremost rank among Sixes.

These men have worked out in this new-model car a vast number of minor engineering improvements. They have added stores of new mechanical features—some of them quite important. But we never expect to build a much better chassis than we built in our last year's Six.

This year's advances lie mainly in beauty, in comfort, in conveniences, in room. We have combined the best in lines, finish and equipment with the best in engineering. We have succeeded in making the HUDSON Six the masterpiece it is.

Now the Ideal Car

We now feel that this HUDSON 54 offers the utmost in every wanted feature. It has the staunchness of steel Pullmans. It has the comfort of Turkish lounging chairs. It has the speed of express trains. It is free from all the troubles which annoy the inexperienced.

No man knows how to build a car more

handsome and impressive. No conveniences are absent, no modern features lacking.

And all these things are here included in a Six 54, with seven-passenger body, at the record price of \$2250 (f.o.b. Detroit, Michigan).

The New Features

These are among the new features we bring out in this model. No mention is here made of the countless features in previous HUDSON models which we still retain.

Seven-passenger body.
135-inch wheelbase.
Left side drive. Right hand control.
36 x 4 1/2-inch tires.

Extra tires carried—as never before—ahead of the front door. This leaves both front doors clear.

Four forward speeds.
Pure streamline body.
Low-hung body.
No angles at the dash.
Wide tonneau doors.
Gasoline tank in dash.

Electric self-cranking, with the rapid type of the Delco system—built especially for this car.

Powerful electric lights with dimming attachment for city driving. They also act as ordinance lights.

Extra seats in tonneau fold into back of front seat, entirely out of the way.

Jeweled magnetic speedometer in dash, with new concealed noiseless gears.

Every operation and control placed within reach of the driver's hand. Gasoline and oil control, lights and starter.

Individual Yale lock and ignition control, prevents theft of car.

Rain-vision windshield built as part of the car. Genuine Pantasote top. Curtains that are carried in the top can be instantly adjusted.

Electric horn—trunk rack—tire holders—license carriers—everything.

Come See It—Come Today

Come to our showrooms and see this new achievement. It is not merely an improved car—it's a real innovation. It will display to you all the best thought of the day in automobile designing.

Come see it while it's new.
Catalog on request.

(Name and Address of Dealer)

937-941
VIEW ST.

Vancouver Island Motor Company, Limited

PHONE
3840

GROWING WHEAT IN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE

Samples Brought From Fort Simpson Grade No. 1 Hard—Inspector Conroy Tells of Wonders of the Northland.

Number one hard wheat grown 800 miles north of Edmonton, prize vegetables raised on the Arctic Circle, and spruce trees six feet in diameter are some of the wonders of the Northern territories which Mr. Henry Conroy, Inspector of Indian Agencies, will doubtless record in the department blue book in his report of the inspection tour from which he has just returned.

Known officially as "Treaty Number 8," the territory over which Mr. Conroy exercises supervision is inhabited by about 8,000 Indians. Besides these, there are about 2,000 "non-treaty" Indians in the very far North and a few in the west along the foothills of the Rockies. Once a year Inspector Conroy visits the eighteen agencies located in Treaty No. 8, and distributes to the Indians about \$35,000 in money and several thousand dollars' worth of grub, ammunition, trading-nets and other necessities of aboriginal life.

Starting from Edmonton in May last, Mr. Conroy proceeded north down the Athabasca River to Fort McMurray, thence to Fort Chipewyan, Mackenzie, Athabasca Lake, and down the Slave River to Fort Smith; one portage there, and then 1,000 miles of uninterrupted navigation to Fort MacPherson, situated a short journey from the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and well within the Arctic Circle. From Fort Smith the route lies to Fort Resolution, on the south shore of Great Slave Lake. Slightly miles across the lake is the fort at Hay River, which is the northern boundary line of Treaty No. 8. North of this are the non-treaty Indians. At Fort Providence on the Mackenzie, 80 miles north of Hay River, there is a large Roman Catholic mission, where farming is carried on successfully, good crops of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, "and as fine vegetable gardens as they have in the Edmonton district, five or six hundred miles to the south."

From Providence the inspector proceeded north down the Mackenzie for 160 miles to Fort Simpson, at the junction of the Liard River. Mr. Conroy thinks that the Liard, which flows east from the Rockies, has as great a volume as the Peace. Very little is known of the country which it drains. Mr. Conroy has been up the Liard to the junction of the Nelson.

There is a fringe of good timber, mostly spruce, in view all the way, a distance of about 200 miles. Then on the Nelson, up which we went for 250 miles, there is also good timber, and when you get into the foothills you find the finest kind of spruce. Some of it will grow five or six feet across the stumps, the biggest spruce I have ever seen. This is on the British Columbia side of the border.

Tax Northern Wheat

Mr. Conroy is evidently proud of the achievement of the agency at Fort Simpson. This is 800 miles north of Edmonton. "Our agent there last year, Mr. Card, experimented with three varieties of wheat, the yields from which were then down to 10 bushels and 10 bushels. "Number One Hard." He grew also 100 bushels of oats, a sample bag of which I took out with me. They weighed 38 pounds to the bushel. Rye and barley were also successfully grown. This year when I was there, in July, the grain crops and vegetables looked well, although the weather had been dry. The ploughing is done by two-ox teams, and the Indians are paid for their work on the farm. A small sawmill which the inspector had taken in there last year was used to cut the lumber for houses. A similar sawmill was set up at the Fort Smith agency.

One hundred and sixty miles north of Fort Simpson is Fort Whiskey, where there are trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northern Transportation Company, as well as a Catholic mission. All their establishments have good vegetable gardens, while there is an abundance of wild hay as heavy as is to be seen in any part of Alberta. Another journey of 160 miles north and Fort Norman is reached, and as good gardens are to be found with trading posts and the Anglican and Roman Catholic missions as there are further south.

Northerly Gardening

"Fort Good Hope," said the inspector, "is still 165 miles further north. It is within the Arctic Circle, yet the very best gardens I saw on the whole route are there." Another 160 miles to the northward is the Arctic Red River post, also with a Roman Catholic mission; and 80 miles beyond is Fort MacPherson. It is on the Peel River, tributary to the Mackenzie. There are Hudson's Bay and Mounted Police posts at MacPherson, and an Anglican mission. Rejoice from the Arctic Coast visit there every year for trading purposes. Even in this far northern country there is a luxuriant growth of wild hay. At Fort Smith, or what is known as the Salt River country, hay is abundant and horses thrive on it all winter without shelter. In the inner Mackenzie Valley," said Mr. Conroy, "there is a country every bit as large as Manitoba and every bit as fit for settlement."

In Inspector Conroy's opinion the Indian population of the North Northwest is about holding its own, the birth and death rates balancing.

Sale of Work—St. John branch of the Women's Auxiliary to Missions will hold its annual donation party, tea and sale of work on Tuesday afternoon and evening, in the guild room, Mason Street, for which donations of material for mission work, or money, will be thankfully received. The branch has received special appeal for bedding required by the hospitals. The junior branch, supervised by Miss E. Woods, will also take part. In the evening an address on a "Trip Through the Panama Canal by Post Card," interspersed with musical selections, will be given.

Baby car specialists, 138 Fort Street.

AMALGAMATION SALE

A UNIQUE EXPERIENCE FOR VICTORIA'S HARDWARE BUYERS

As already announced we, the B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd., and Island Hardware Co., have, for economical reasons, decided to combine our interests and to carry on business in the one stand, viz., 717 Fort Street (Jones Bldg.) from November 1, next. Whilst the move will eventually prove beneficial to ourselves, it is obvious that to accomplish our object a phenomenal stock reduction must take place, as naturally to be supposed our joint stores have innumerable duplicate lines which must positively be halved, and to do this we are inaugurating a regular carnival of Household and Builders' hardware bargains. There is probably no need to dwell here upon the high-class quality of our stocks, and anyone acquainted with our methods will well understand the genuineness of the sale.

\$50,000 Worth of Good Hardware to Be Cleared Within Three Weeks

Our space will be limited, our fixtures will only accommodate one stock, the result must be stupendous price-cutting. We've only to November 1 to effect a rapid clearance, the B. C. Hardware Building already having been leased for a hotel, and by this date same must be in the contractors' hands.

NOTE—SALE IN BOTH STORES, 825 and 717 FORT STREET

READ THE FOLLOWING SPECIALS SELECTED AT RANDOM FROM THE B. C. AND ISLAND STOCKS AND PROFIT. We don't anticipate another Hardware Sale of this magnitude in Victoria for years to come. OUR EXTREMITY YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

At the B. C. Store, 825 Fort St.

COPPERED WIRE SPARE GUARDS	
24x30, regular \$1.50—Amalgamated Price	\$1.25
30x30, regular \$1.75—Amalgamated Price	\$1.50
36x36, regular \$2.00—Amalgamated Price	\$1.65
42x30, regular \$2.20—Amalgamated Price	\$1.95
COAL OIL COOK STOVES	
1-burner, Ben Ami, regular \$7.50 for	\$5.00
2-burner, with glass oil tank, regular \$12.00 for	\$9.75
2-burner, New Perfection, blue flame, regular \$10.50, for	\$8.75
4-burner, regular \$18.00, for	\$15.00
Perfection Oil Stove Toasters, regular \$1.25, for	\$55c

Small Wares at Small Prices

This is just a partial list of everyday needs, they will always come in useful, and the prices would do credit for any 5, 10, or 15c store in the country, and for quality, examination of the articles will convince. Kidd Mouse Traps, regular price, 25c—Amalgamated Price, 20c. Holdfast Rat Trap, regular price, 20c—Amalgamated Price, 2 for 25c. Egg Lifts, regular price, 15c—Amalgamated Price, 3 for 25c. Cake Turners, regular price, 15c—Amalgamated Price, 3 for 25c. Toasting Forks, regular price, 15c—Amalgamated Price, 15c. Egg Beaters, regular price, 25c—Amalgamated Price, 15c. French Egg Beaters, regular price, 20c—Amalgamated Price, 10c. Potato Mashers, regular price, 15c—Amalgamated Price, 10c. Wire Clothes Line, 1/4c per foot; Pulleys, regular price, 75c—Amalgamated Price, 10c. Coat Hangers, 3 for 10c. Vegetable Strainers, regular price, 15c—Amalgamated Price, 10c. Dish Mops, regular price, 15c—Amalgamated Price, 2 for 25c.

All Kinds of Silver and Metal Polishes and Cleaners at Half Price



Crockery Mender, regular price, 25c—Amalgamated Price, 20c. Genuine English Floor Wax, regular price, 30c—Amalgamated Price, 25c. Genuine English Floor Wax, regular price, 60c—Amalgamated Price, 50c. Wooden Rolling Pins, regular price, 30c—Amalgamated Price, 20c. Glass Rolling Pins, regular price, 75c—Amalgamated Price, 50c. All kinds of Household Brushes Discounted at 33 1/3 PER CENT. Soap Strainers and all manner of Wife Goods at HALF PRICE. Your choice of Cake Cutters, 5c. Stove Lifters, regular prices, 25c and 15c—Amalgamated Price, 10c. Samoline, 25 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

Screen Doors

Plain, Strong Doors, oak-grained, regular \$1.25—Amalgamated price, 95c.

Same as above, with corner brackets, Regular \$1.50—Amalgamated price, \$1.10.

Extra strong, with fancy brackets, and varnished, Regular \$2.00 and \$2.25, for \$1.35.

Same, with panel bottom, Regular \$2.75, for \$2.00.

They'll come in handy yet—the price should prove attractive—and for quality, well, our Doors were made by the best manufacturers in Canada.

Hammocks at Winter Prices

Quite a wide assortment to select from, bought very advantageously to commence with, ridiculously reduced again to clear.

Buy for next season. You'll find Hammocks very high in price next year.

Regular price, \$9.75—Amalgamated price, \$7.50.

Regular price, \$6.00—Amalgamated price, \$4.50.

Regular price, \$10.25—Amalgamated price, \$7.00.

Regular price, \$5.00—Amalgamated price, \$3.75.

Regular price, \$6.50—Amalgamated price, \$5.00.

Regular price, \$4.25—Amalgamated price, \$3.00.

Regular price, \$2.65—Amalgamated price, \$1.75.

Regular price, \$3.25—Amalgamated price, \$2.50.

OUR LOSS—YOUR GAIN

AT BOTH STORES

The Aristocratic "Lorain" Range at Cost and Right in the Wanted Season



Regular Price, \$55.00—AMALGAMATION PRICE \$40.00

We have approximately one hundred of these high-class Ranges on hand, and during the Sale will sell a \$55 LORAIN at \$40, in both stores.

The saving to you is immense in many ways, you not only get one of the finest Ranges on the market at cost, but you also get forty chances to secure some of the magnificent prizes:

DAVIDSON'S COLONIAL ENAMEL WARE	
We claim that we are making the greatest cut that has ever been made in Victoria on the prices of this high-grade Grey Enamel Ware. The original prices, were low, the sale prices are such that prudent householders should not fail to take advantage of, and stock up their kitchens complete at this time.	
KNEADING OR BREADPANS	
10-quart, regular \$1.15—Amalgamation Price	90c
17-quart, regular \$1.60—Amalgamation Price	\$1.30
21-quart, regular \$1.90—Amalgamation Price	\$1.40
ROUND DISHPANS	
10-quart, regular 60c—Amalgamation Price	50c
17-quart, regular 85c—Amalgamation Price	75c
30-quart, regular \$1.50—Amalgamation Price	\$1.15
OVAL DISHPANS	
17-quart, regular 95c—Amalgamation Price	90c
POTATO POTS—Covered	
Very special, regular \$1.25—Amalgamated Price	75c
BERLIN COOK POTS OR KETTLES	
No. 02, regular 35c—Amalgamated Price	30c
No. 04, regular 50c—Amalgamated Price	45c
No. 06, regular 70c—Amalgamated Price	60c
No. 08, regular 80c—Amalgamated Price	70c

AMALGAMATION CONTEST

Closing Concurrently With Our Sale, October 31, 1913
20 PRIZES IN VALUE TO \$200

See Showing in Island Hardware Co. (West Window)

Conditions of Contest

With every \$1 purchase during our sale we give a numbered ticket, entitling the owner to a guess of the total number of nails contained in sealed glass jars displayed in B. C. Hardware and in Island Hardware windows.

NOTE—Each guess must give estimated total number of nails in the two jars in one sum.

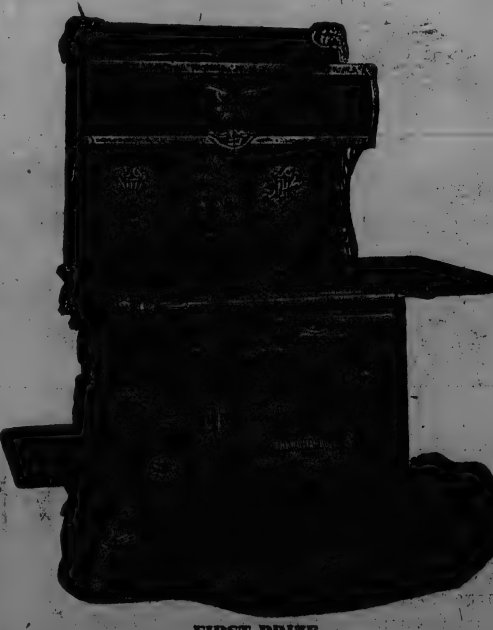
Jars will be filled and sealed by Messrs. A. C. Lindsay, of The Colonist staff, and W. G. Lemm, of The Times.

The nails will be counted on November 1, in the window of the B. C. Hardware Co., 825 Fort Street, and the above mentioned gentlemen will act as judges, whose decision will be final.

Of course, the correct or nearest guess wins the first prize, and so on until the twenty are distributed. In the event of a tie, the judges will arrange a disposition of the matter in the interest of the parties concerned.

No employees of the Amalgamated Concerns, or anyone interested in same will be allowed to compete.

Clip out these conditions for future reference.



FIRST PRIZE

717 Fort Street, Jones Building

PRIZES

- 1st prize—A magnificent "Happy Thought" Range, as illustrated; tiled back, nickel-plated base, etc. Value \$85.
- 2nd prize—One set Brass Inkstand with Cut Glass Wells. Value \$25.
- 3rd prize—One pair Brass Vases. Value \$15.
- 4th prize—Glass Water Pitcher, silver trimmings.
- 5th prize—Figured, China Biscuit Jar, silver trimmings.
- 6th prize—One Silver Butter Dish, glass insets.
- 7th prize—One Biscuit Jar, glass insets.
- 8th prize—One Sugar Bowl, silver-plated.
- 9th prize—One Celery Jar, figured glass and silver trimmings.
- 10th prize—One Pickle Jar, figured glass and silver trimmings.
- 11th prize—One Sugar Bowl, figured glass and silver trimmings.
- 12th prize—One Butter Dish, silver-plated.
- 13th prize—One Sugar Bowl, glass and silver trimmings.
- 14th prize—One Pickle Jar, glass and silver trimmings.
- 15th prize—One Sugar Bowl, glass and silver trimmings.
- 16th prize—One Sugar and Cream Set, silver-plated.
- 17th prize—One Sugar Bowl, silver-plated.
- 18th prize—One Sugar Shaker, cut glass and silver trimmings.
- 19th prize—One Baby's Mug, silver-plated.
- 20th prize—One Pair Salt and Pepper, silver-plated.

Maple Leaf Handsaws

In all the principal lengths and points, made from best grade of razor steel. No. 1900, all points—
In length 18 in., regular \$1.60, for \$1.25.
In length 22 in., regular \$1.80, for \$1.50.
In length 24 in., regular \$1.90, for \$1.60.
In length 26 in., regular \$2.00, for \$1.70.
No. 100—
20 in., regular \$2.20, for \$1.80.
24 in., regular \$2.40, for \$2.00.
26 in., regular \$2.50, for \$2.20.

Carpenters, this is the chance of a lifetime. Maple Leaf Saws are also guaranteed.

Wringers

Universal, regular \$3.50 for \$2.75.
Royal Canadian, regular \$4.25, for \$3.50.

Guaranteed rubbers. A most unusual saving can be made now.

Absorbo Flat Dusters

Desk size, 24x24, regular price, 25c—Amalgamated Price, 15c.
Regular 30x36, regular 35c—Amalgamated Price, 25c.
Janitors', 24x36, regular \$1.50—Amalgamated Price, \$1.00.
Once used, always used. Buy a dozen while you have the opportunity.

Gas Plates

2-hole, to attach to any kitchen range, regular \$4.50, for \$3.50.

B.C. HARDWARE CO., Ltd. Amalgamated With ISLAND HARDWARE CO.

AUSTRALIA'S TASK IN ISLAND OF PAPUA

Commonwealth Carrying Out
Interesting Experiment—
Administrator Tells of the
Reforms Being Introduced.

On the great Island of New Guinea, second only in size to Australia itself, the Commonwealth is carrying out an experiment on which much more depends than the mere future of Papua, writes Mrs. Henry Stead in The London Times. Here a nation committed definitely to a "White Australia" policy is attempting to rule some 300,000 blacks. If Australian policy does not win out in New Guinea, other plans of federation for the Pacific Islands will have to be adopted.

Fortunately, in Judge Murray the Commonwealth has an administrator of high capability, who has shown great resource in overcoming the prejudices of the natives, controlling their warlike proclivities, and inducing them to work. During his recent visit to Melbourne I had the privilege of a long talk with the judge, who is Lieutenant-Governor and first judicial officer of that section of New Guinea, belonging to the British Empire now usually called Papua. "I gathered that he was exceedingly hopeful about the possibility of there being immense supplies of oil in the territory. Thus far only two small 250-foot bores have been sunk, but every indication in the district points to the presence of oil in great quantities."

A Federal Government
Under Judge Murray the Government in Papua has adopted quite a paternal attitude towards the natives. The planters recruit laborers from the villages either themselves or through special recruiters, but they can sign on no native save in the presence of a Government official, who sees that the intending worker knows the conditions under which he will have to labor, and generally sees that he is willing to enter into a contract, which must not exceed three years. A standard rate of wage is fixed by the Government, from 16s. to 20s. a month, plus tobacco, board and lodging. When the contract expires the wages for the whole term are handed to the native by a Government official, who sees that he spends it to advantage, and arrives safely at his village with goods and money intact. If he arrived there empty-handed, it would be impossible to ever secure other laborers from that village.

The natives live together in small village communities, but the 55,000 acres in native hands are owned individually, not communally. The Crown holds 1,000,000 acres, and there are only 25,800 acres of freehold land now in Papua. Private sale of land by the natives has practically ceased. The Government purchases it from them and leases to planters, who are not permitted to have direct dealings with the

Papua. In this way the Government safeguards the original inhabitants of the land.

The natives are not of one race. They may roughly be divided into Melanesians and non-Melanesians, but these two groups are again much subdivided. The former are a laughter-loving people, the latter about as gloomy as can well be imagined, according to Judge Murray, who is the fortunate possessor of a kindly humor himself. One of the greatest difficulties to governing the natives of Papua is that there are so many varieties of them. There is the tall, black, sullen person of Semitic nature in the west; the small, light-brown individual of vivacious habit, who lives on the coast; and between these a whole multitude of different races.

Work of Missionaries

At present the missions supply the only schools in the country, and there is no doubt that the missionaries do good civilizing work. It is difficult to ascertain whether their religious efforts are as successful. The Papuan is very reticent in such matters, and it is only recently that it has been definitely ascertained that he has some sort of religious belief of his own. There are four bodies missionizing in Papua: the Anglicans, the Roman Catholics, the London Missionary Society, and the Australian Methodists. Overlapping is avoided by division of the territory into distinct "spheres of influence" within which each body is supreme.

Much of Papua is swampy, and mosquitoes, especially in the rainy season, are a pest. They are rare, though, in the mountainous districts where, indeed, cool weather can be enjoyed. In this tropical land, the yellow fever mosquito is found in one of the small islands but is as yet innocuous, because it has had no opportunity of getting germs from a fever-stricken subject. There are snakes to be found and crocodiles in the rivers, but native animals practically do not exist. This adds greatly to the difficulties of exploration, as the whole of the food-supply has to be carried. In fact, except for the sago tree and an occasional boar-constrictor, there is nothing the traveler can get to eat.

A very comprehensive system of justice exists. Resident magistrates preside over courts of petty session, where the procedure is similar to that in Queensland. Common sense and knowledge of the natives is the chief qualification required by the magistrate in adjusting disputes which come before him. These are usually about the ownership of pigs, coconuts, and such like, cases of petty larceny, and breaches of the native regulations.

The Law-Abiding Papuan
Judge Murray is high in his praise of the law-abiding character of the Papuan, who keeps the regulations, which in many cases differ from his own old customs, most faithfully. The native police are a splendid body of men, tremendously proud of their uniform. When wearing it they will, if necessary, fight to the death. Out of it, they would certainly not do so.

The chief product of Papua at present is coconut. Much rubber has been planted, however, and the conditions are so favorable that the trees begin yielding a year earlier than elsewhere, and the rubber itself fetches considerably more than the market price, so excellent is its quality. Hemp, too, is being

produced in constantly increasing quantity. The area under coconut is at present 16,000 acres; under rubber, 4,500, and under steel-hemp, 3,800. Last year 40,000 worth of gold was mined; a rich and extensive copper field has been proclaimed. Coal has been discovered in large quantities, but everything is just now overshadowed by the recent oil find of different races.

There are plenty of reforms required still in Papua, says Judge Murray, but the chief thing is to prevent the spread of disease and to put down the worst forms of barbarism in the districts not yet under control.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Get On the List

Sir—Tomorrow (Monday) is the last day for registering on the Provincial and Dominion Voters List, and any one eligible for registration should appreciate the opportunity at its proper value. As you have pointed out, the qualifications are, that the applicant should be a British subject, 21 years of age, a resident of the Province for six months, and one month of the six a resident of Victoria.

There is every possibility of the city of Victoria having two members at the next redistribution of seats; and the basis of the membership will probably be made on the number of voters on the list and not on the census taken three years ago.

With these facts before them, Victorians, both Liberals and Conservatives, should see that they are registered, and Conservatives are especially requested to see that all their friends are on the list and so be in a position to assist with their votes the standard-bearer of the party.

The offices of the Conservative Association, 1208 Government Street, will be open Monday from 8 a. m. so that any member of the party will be able to register. W. H. PRICE.

Bivitted Steel Pipe for Books Water Supply

Sir—Up to the present we have refrained from explaining our position in regard to our tender for the fabrication and laying of the steel pipe from Humpback to Victoria, but there are several points which we believe should be known to the public.

Proposals or tenders were called for and we were advised that a proposal to do some of the work on a cost plus a fixed sum basis would be considered. Accordingly our engineer, Mr. Muirhead, after careful calculations submitted a proposal on the following basis, viz., "To do all the excavation and back-filling and incidental work thereto on a straight contract price, and the fabrication and laying of the pipe on a cost plus fixed sum basis." This proposal was accepted with the others, opened and accepted for the time being as regular.

Later, however, we were advised that our tender was irregular, and we then claimed the right to add a reasonable contractor's profit to the items dealing with the fabrication and laying of the steel pipe, the result being that we wrote to the Council to this effect and offering to do the whole work on a

straight contract. Even then our figures were lower than the lowest tender, and we would point out that on this revised tender we were associated with Messrs. Gray, Bullen, and Evans, Coleman & Evans.

As a strictly local firm, we would point out that not only do we purchase all our supplies here, but the salaries of our officials and foremen are spent here, and in this contract these facts ought to weigh very heavily in deciding who is to do the work. On the other hand, if the work goes to an outside firm, it is almost a certainty that officials and foremen will be brought in, and more likely supplies.

We ask whether this is what the citizens of Victoria expect when the words of this work can be done here, financed by local capital.

JONES & RANT, Ltd.
Per C. B. Jones.

Ma'ket and Abattoir

Sir—I observe in the local news that Mr. T. Mould has been summoned for slaughtering a beast on his premises at Maywood, in contravention of the Sanitary By-law of 1908. I know of many who purchase cattle and sheep and are in the habit of supplying the local butchers with the meat. Now I would ask, in the name of common sense, why the Municipality of Victoria does not build a public market and abattoir where anyone could slaughter animals for consumption? I have on two previous occasions suggested, through the medium of the press, the advisability of introducing a public market and abattoir in conjunction with same, and am quite certain we should then see the cost of living reduced, as the producer would be able to kill his own stock and place it on the market at about two thirds of the price we have to pay today.

One can scarcely realize that a city like Victoria, with a population of 40,000 people, has no farmer's market or abattoir. It looks very much as if there were some big meat interests who do not wish to see the small butcher doing business in Victoria and suburbs, unless they purchase the "carcasses" first from the wholesale butcher, which would leave the retail man very little profit. I have been informed, on good authority, that there are local men who would import both cattle and sheep if there were conveniences for putting them on the market, and I think it the duty of the citizens of Victoria, at the next Municipal Election, to put in office men who would see to it that we had both a public market and abattoir, then we should hear less of the high cost of living.

JOSEPH H. LIST.

A Social Centre

Much has been said of late of the advisability of making city schoolhouses social centers for the people of the neighborhood. The idea seems to have come from the Russell Sage Foundation. It has been adopted in several places. The New York Social Centre committee has just issued a report of the work done in the year under the supervision of the Board of Education in one school at which there was a playground. While many kinds of meetings were held, from political gatherings to a New Year's festival, one of the greatest successes was the dancing class.

Phone 3406

—FOR—

Cordwood and Coal

PROMPT DELIVERY

VICTORIA WOOD & COAL CO.

1318 WHARF STREET

Because You're Not Buying Your Suit and Overcoat Today

Doesn't mean that the subject is of no present interest to you. You will be wanting both very soon and you want to keep in touch with the best values offered.

A very smart Overcoat that you'll find will give you full satisfaction is the Birnbaum's English Zambrene or Nicholson's in a tweed finish. They're made in slip-on style, with Raglan shoulders, from material that is weather proofed in the yarn as well as in the finished fabric. They look and wear like an ordinary Overcoat, but they're guaranteed shower-proof. Skirt is cut full to throw the rain off the trouser legs.

Prices, \$20, \$25 and \$30

Chesterfield's are very much in favor for Fall wear. You can have a wide choice of this style in fine quality Llama cloth, silk lined, or lined with strong twilled serge.

Prices, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30

You'll find the new fabrics and new models of Stein-Bloch and "Proper Clothes" Suits very smart and attractive. See the new lines just in.

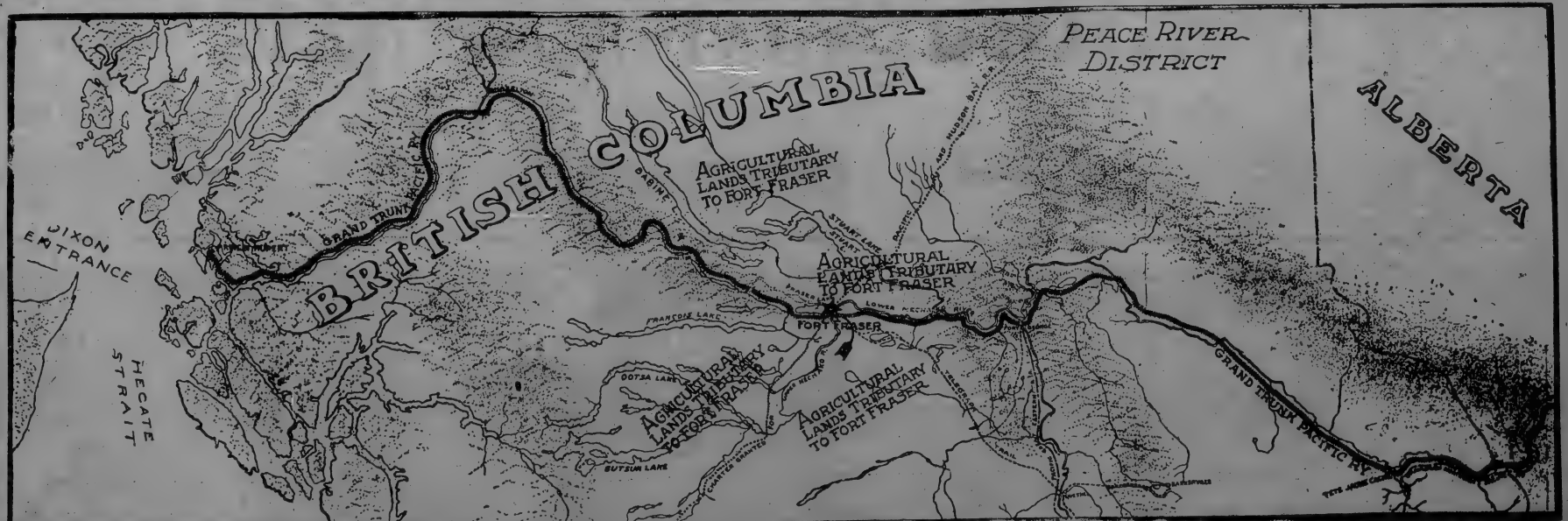


"You'll
Like
Our
Clothes"

FITZPATRICK & O'CONNELL

Government
Street,
Near
Fort

FORT FRASER IS THE CENTRE



Of B. C.'s Greatest Agricultural District

A glance at this Map will convince you that Fort Fraser's position is in the very centre of British Columbia's greatest agricultural district. The Nechaco Valley, the Stewart, Francois and Ootsa Lake Districts, as well as a large share of the Bulkley Valley are all tributary to Fort Fraser, and embrace in all about one thousand (1,000) square miles of rich agricultural lands. This in itself, especially when you combine it with the railway facilities now assured, and the great waterway connection, is enough to make Fort Fraser a great city. But these are not all. Watch the papers for more information, or enquire of

DOMINION STOCK & BOND CORPORATION, Ltd.
Winch Building, Dominion Building
VANCOUVER

WANT TO EXCHANGE

W. DREW, the Exchange Specialist,
can get you revenue property for your
rice farms. see him sure, 314-316 Hil-
lmore bldg.

DOUBLE corner lot in Tokeville. Clear
deeds valued \$700 two years ago in
exchange for small automobile or any re-
sizable offers. R. Phillips, Maywood P. O.

PROPERTY in double corner to exchange for
auto. Dominion Realty, 1317 Broad st.

CHANGE—Six-roomed home on Roseberry ave. for motor car as first payment. E. Varrell, 213 Hibben blk.

OR EXCHANGE—Lot on Strand av., Central Port George; will take automobile in first-class condition for same. Phone R11.

OR SALE—2 acres near B. C. Electric, 2-5 under cultivation, 5 miles out from city will take houses or lots in exchange;

AVE an equity of \$1,500 in a finely furnished cottage, almost new and even in every detail. Will take a suit-
lot in exchange. Phone L6013 even-
ing.

HAVE a four and a five-room house, modern, half block from car, will take a title to lot as first payment on same. Send particulars. Colonist Box 1723.

HAVE two lots in R. R. town will trade for automobile; lots fully paid for; will sell at subdivision prices. Box 1723, Colonist.

WELRY TO EXCHANGE—Retired

Jeweler coming to city will exchange
able quantity fine watches, trinkets,
rings, etc., excellent stock, as first pay-
ment on good bungalow or building lot;
offer values \$1,000 to \$2,000. Write
P.O. Box 1478.

ST your exchange properties with us.
We have several customers for ex-
change. Benson Land Co., Ltd., 421 Pem-
on Building; phone 221.

PT to exchange for a 5 or 6-room

VERAL lots in Medicine Hat to exchange for house in the city. Dominion Realty, 1317 Broad st.

MADE for a lot as part payment a 7-room house, piped for furnace, paneled and dining room, built-in buffet, china cabinet, etc.; lot 50x130;— price \$6. The City Brokerage, 1819 Douglas St. Home—our specialty.

EXCHANGE for lot of half acre, a \$500 equity on 2½ acres. H. Holmes, Merry Vale P. O.

MADE for a lot as part payment in Oak Bay lots for sale, district

I have a client holding title to a valuable piece of property who is willing to trade same for corresponding value in shares of Western Land Co. 7% Div.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—An all-modern seven-roomed house at Sardin in Chilliwack Valley, bathroom, sleeping porch, open fireplace, hot air furnace, electric light and city water connection. 150 fruit trees, small fruits, 200 chickens. \$10,500. Will consider in trade a six seven-roomed house, all modern, with at least half an acre of land, not too far out. Do not exceed between six and eight thousand dollars. Will give every liberal consideration to offers. R. G. Bannister, 1000 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B. C.

WILL trade deed to lot value \$850, George district, close to car, as first payment Bungallow (six rooms), about \$3,500, balance \$10 a month. Box 1886 Colonist.

WILL exchange clear Sonke acreage suitable for small farms or chicken coops for equities in good city building and assume balance due. Address Colonist Office.

WANT TO EXCHANGE—Close-in business corner on Hillside ave. to trade acreage. Semi-business lot on Bay st. facing on two streets, to trade for small bungalow or cottage; equity \$2,500. Monk, Leitch & Co., Ltd.

trees; redwood and palms line a drive nearly 200 feet; 2 toilets, bath, laundry, 5 chicken houses, brooder house, garage, tool and wagon houses; modernized cottage (new) for help; good air, electric lights, sewer, phone; only miles from Oakland city limits; half mile on boulevard; absolutely the best spot to place within 10 miles of San Francisco; one thousand six hundred chickens, implements, etc. Monthly income of one hundred and fifty dollars can be made. Climate in California. Hays British Cons.

nia interests that compel me to return
nce. Would consider acreage on E. & N.
or resident property Victoria up to
00 in trade. Have mortgage of \$4,000
ning four and half years at 5 per cent.
e \$15,000. Address Redwood Villa, Box
San Lorenzo, California.

MILL TRADE 5-passenger 80 h. p.
MacLaughlin, \$800 as first payment
lot, balance in four months. Box 1173,
onist.

WE HAVE good agreements of sale to trade for building lots. Monk, Monk & Co., Ltd., 1402 Government corporation.
0 ACRES Happy Valley land, no rock, to exchange for city property. Don Realty, 1817 Broad st.; phone 2827.
00 CASH, or trade for city lot, modern 4 or 5-roomed house, close owner. 2866 Cedar Hill rd.

MONEY TO LOAN

ADVANCEMENTS for male discounted; money to loan on first and second mortgages. Man & Filkington, Ltd., 411 Jones blk.; ne 4292.

DON'T Pay rent, or a high rate of interest. You can borrow at 5 per cent any sum to buy or build a home, and repay loan on long easy payments. Write for

WANTED—To purchase agreements for

sale in amounts up to \$1,000; ac-
count must be good. D. G. Reid, 322 Pem-
berton bldg.

WE have \$10,000 to buy agreements of
sale. Monk, Montleith and Co., Ltd.,
Government, corner Broughton.

\$1,000 OR less to loan. Wendell Shaw
& Co., 322 Pemberton bldg.

WANTED TO BORROW

WANTED—Small loan on 170 acres near Prince Rupert, partly cleared, part timbered, waterfront. Box 1770, Colonsay.

WANTED—Ten thousand; also twenty thousand on first mortgage; good security. Allen & Son; phone 1200.

WANTED—pay good interest for loan of \$25,000 on first estate worth eight or ten acres. Box 1501, Colonsay.

AT THE CITY CHURCHES

ANGLICAN

Christ Church Cathedral

Burdette Avenue. The twentieth Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. Preacher, the Bishop of Columbia. Children's Service at 10 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. The Bishop of Columbia will be at the altar on Wednesday and Friday. Evening service at 8 p.m. Ross Day District. Mrs. Bennett's residence. The Harvest Thanksgiving service will be held on Sunday, October 13.

St. John's

Corner of Mason and Quadra, off Pandora Avenue. The twentieth Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. Preacher, the Bishop of Columbia. Children's Service at 10 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. The Bishop of Columbia will be at the altar on Wednesday and Friday. Evening service at 8 p.m. Ross Day District. Mrs. Bennett's residence. The Harvest Thanksgiving service will be held on Sunday, October 13.

St. Barnabas

Corner of Cook Street and Calcutta Avenue. There will be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 8 a.m. at 10:30 a.m. and 11 a.m. Preacher, the Bishop of Columbia. Children's Service at 10 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. The Bishop of Columbia will be at the altar on Wednesday and Friday. Evening service at 8 p.m. Ross Day District. Mrs. Bennett's residence. The Harvest Thanksgiving service will be held on Sunday, October 13.

St. James

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PRESBYTERIAN

First

Corner of Quadra and Esplanade Streets. Minister, the Rev. J. H. Macdonald, B.A. Director of Religious Education, Rev. A. Macdonald, B.A. Sunday School, 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. J. H. Macdonald, B.A. Children's Service, 10 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. The Rev. J. H. Macdonald, B.A. will be at the altar on Wednesday and Friday. Evening service at 8 p.m. Ross Day District. Mrs. Bennett's residence. The Harvest Thanksgiving service will be held on Sunday, October 13.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

METHOHN SCHOOL

SEALERS TENDERS, superintended "Tender for Methohn School" will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works on Monday, the 13th day of October, 1913, for the erection and completion of a large one-room school-house at Methohn, in the Esquimalt Electoral District.

Plans, specifications, contract, and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 26th day of September, 1913, at the office of the Hon. J. H. Macdonald, B.A., Secretary of the School Board, Happy Valley, and the Department of Public Works, Victoria.

Tenders, by depositing a sum of \$100, which will be refunded on their return in good order.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, payable to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for a sum equal to 10 per cent of tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if it fails to complete the work contracted for. The cheque or certificate of deposit of unsuccessful tenders will be returned to them upon the return of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in five envelopes furnished, the lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. H. GRIFFITH, Public Works Engineer, Department of Public Works, Victoria, B.C., September 25, 1913.

NOTICE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

In the matter of John Henry Akers, deceased.

In the matter of the Official Administrator's Act.

Notice is hereby given that under an Order granted by the Hon. the Chief Justice, dated Sep. 18th, 1913, the undersigned was appointed administrator of the estate of the above deceased. All parties having claims or demands against the estate of the deceased are requested to send particulars of same to me before the 15th day of October, 1913, and all parties indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 25th day of September, 1913.

WILLIAM MONTEITH, Official Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF HERBERT WILLIAM LEES

A Lunatic had do found by Inquisition Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claim or demand against the estate of the above deceased are requested to send particulars of same to me before the 15th day of October, 1913, and all parties indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 25th day of September, 1913.

C. D. B. PHELAN, Solicitor for said Committee.

NOTICE

Re Estate of the Late Christopher Morley

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Christopher Morley, deceased, are requested to send particulars of same to me before the 15th day of October, 1913, and all parties indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 25th day of September, 1913.

THOMAS SHOOTER, Trustee and Executor of the Estate of Christopher Morley, 443 Johnson St., Victoria, B.C.

NOTICE

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed by E. Huchon, Esq., (who is leaving to look after his interest in Calgary, Alberta, his brother in charge of his local business), will sell by public auction at his residence, 163 Wellington Avenue, corner of May Street, on

TUESDAY, OCT. 14th,

at 2 o'clock sharp, the whole of his valuable and well kept

FURNITURE

including:

DRAWING-ROOM—Nordheimer piano, very handsome carved mahogany chair upholstered in brocade, mahogany chair upholstered in brocade, two mahogany chairs upholstered in brocade, mahogany cabinet, mahogany writing table, mahogany tea table, mahogany occasional table, Japanese, fold skin rug, picture cushions, etc.

DINING-ROOM—Oak extension table, very handsome oak sideboard, 6 oak chairs upholstered in leather, oak corner China cupboard, oak rockers upholstered in leather, dinner set complete, glassware, crockery, Axminster carpet, curtains, etc.

STUDY—Two very handsome oak mission chairs upholstered with solid leather, unique oak card table, mahogany bookcases, portieres, Axminster rug, etc.

KITCHEN—First class range, kitchen table and chairs, cooking utensils, refrigerator, rockers, linoleum, etc.

HALL—Oak hat rack, handsome oak hall chair, oak coat rack, oak mirror, iron, fire screen, Brussels carpet, rug, stair carpet, etc.

SEWING-ROOM—Very handsome oak Davenport upholstered in leather, wardrobe with plate glass mirror, oak bureau, mahogany chest of drawers, oak chest of drawers, oak chest of drawers, etc.

BEDROOMS—Brass and iron bedstead, spring and outdoor mattresses, brass bed, spring and outdoor mattresses, brass bed, spring and outdoor mattresses, etc.

WICKER—First class range, kitchen table and chairs, cooking utensils, refrigerator, rockers, linoleum, etc.

WHEELBARROW—Lawn mower, perambulator, etc.

At the same time they will offer a nearly new 24 H.P. Reo Automobile, 5 passengers, with all the latest improvements, electric light, self starter, etc. This machine has not run 1,000 miles. See view Monday, 10th October, 1913.

STEWART WILLIAMS, The Auctioneer.

511 College Street, TORONTO, Canada.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH AND DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

Notice is hereby given that the office of the Provincial Board of Health and Deaths and Marriages, formerly at the City of Victoria, B.C., has been removed to the Belmont House, 1050 Douglas Street, Victoria, B.C.

Dated this 14th day of September, 1913.

THOMAS MORLEY LEMING, Registrar.

DAVID BENSON and JOHN LEMING, Provincial Secretary, Victoria, B.C., July 2, 1912.

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Cartercar Announcement

Two Carloads of This Wonderful Automobile Just to Hand

Which Includes

Two 7-Passenger Touring Cars . . . \$2,850

Two 5-Passenger Touring Cars . . . \$2,350

One 5-Passenger Sedan, enclosed . . . \$2,750

One Roadster . . . \$2,250

On Display at 723 View Street

This photo of the four-passenger is the car that made the Parliament steps in this city with a full load. Just think what it would do on a bad hill or in sand or mud, where the gear car troubles begin. Then it is so easily controlled that a lady can learn to drive with perfect safety in three lessons. You have any number of speeds—controlled easily and noiselessly by a single lever; changes from one speed to any other. Also we might just state that we have on hand all parts of the Cartercar that are liable to go wrong either through wear or accident, which will assure a customer repairs on the shortest notice. Phone for demonstration.

Carter of British Columbia Company

W. N. & F. J. Mitchell

Phones 768 or 2977

723 View Street

City Market Auction

EVERY TUESDAY

At 2 o'clock for livestock, poultry, etc. Present entries: 4 horses, 2 Jersey cows, 300 fowls, implements, etc.

LIST & FRANCIS, Auctioneers, 646 Esplanade Street.

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed by E. Huchon, Esq., (who is leaving to look after his interest in Calgary, Alberta, his brother in charge of his local business), will sell by public auction at his residence, 163 Wellington Avenue, corner of May Street, on

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BEDROOMS—Brass and iron bedstead, spring and outdoor mattresses, brass bed, spring and outdoor mattresses, brass bed, spring and outdoor mattresses, etc.

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**Special Offerings
in Floor Cover-
ings Announced
for Monday**

If You Want to Study Economy

**Study Our Prices—Examine Carefully Our Merchandise
and Form Your Own Opinion of Our Incomparable Values**

**Special Offerings
in Easy Chairs
and Lounges
Announced for
Monday**

Warm, Comfortable Coats for Fall and Winter Wear



THE very latest styles in Women's Winter Coats are now being shown in the View Street windows. They are certainly the most comfortable and serviceable styles for cold weather needs. They come in the season's new and leading materials, and are to be had in the three-quarter and seven-eighths lengths, with cutaway fronts, and most have the convertible collar, that can be worn buttoned close to the neck or open as desired. Some models show collars and cuffs with trimmings of fur plush or fancy velvet, while others are entirely without trimmings; this being possible on account of the unusually handsome materials used.

All styles and sizes are to be had, and from such a large assortment it should be an easy matter for you to select a garment that will suit you and give you every satisfaction. Prices in this range are from \$25.00 to \$65.00.

Smart Millinery at Popular Prices

NO MATTER what your position in life may be, you will be able to find a Hat that will please you in the assortment that is to be seen in the Millinery Department on first floor. Our buyers are constantly visiting the fashion centres in order to get in touch with all the fashion tendencies, and our stock includes copies of some of the best models produced by Parisian, London and other European artists.

If you wish to trim your own Hat, we can supply you with Shapes, Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers, Ornaments and all other necessary materials at a moderate price consistent with a fine quality.

We aim to please you and try to give you the most distinctive Millinery without going to the price extremes that are so prevalent at the opening of the season.

French Delaine Waists

SHOULD interest you now that the colder weather has come, for they are so warm and comfortable, and the neat light and dark stripes make them very attractive. Why not come and look these over while selection is at its best?

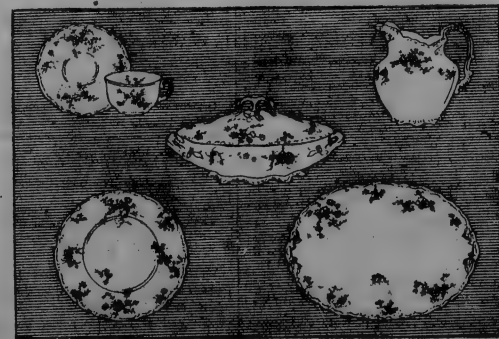
French Delaine Waist, in light and dark grey; attached Robespierre collar, turn-back cuffs and pocket of striped effect. An attractive style for..... **\$1.25**

French Delaine Waist, made in plain shirt style, in light and dark striped effects; soft French collar and cuffs and large pearl buttons. Special value..... **\$1.75**

French Delaine Waist, in a better quality material, in striped effects. Splendid value at..... **\$2.00**

All-Wool French Delaine Waists, guaranteed unshrinkable and in fast colors. A very fine quality, and are to be had in shirt style, in fancy stripes and light and dark shades. Excellent value at..... **\$3.50**

Open Stock Patterns in Dinner and Tea Sets Have Much to Commend Them



The open stock patterns in Dinner and Tea Sets have become so popular that we have increased our selection, and can now show you six different designs. Among the many advantages of the open stock pattern over all others is the fact that you can always keep your set complete. Accidents will happen, and if a piece gets broken, it can immediately be replaced. Then, again, you are not limited to any particular number of pieces. You can buy as many pieces as you choose—and

those who would find a regular 97-piece set altogether too large need not buy any more than they absolutely require.

Small Tea Plates, per dozen.....	85c	Platters, 14-inch, each.....	\$1.00
Large Tea Plates, per dozen.....	\$1.00	Platters, 16-inch, each.....	\$1.25
Dessert Plates, per dozen.....	\$1.25	Platters, 20-inch, each.....	\$1.95
Breakfast Plates, per dozen.....	\$1.50	Covered Vegetable Dishes.....	\$1.00
Meat Plates, per dozen.....	\$1.90	4-Piece Soup Tureen.....	\$4.75
Soup Plates, per dozen.....	\$1.50	4-Piece Sauce Tureen.....	\$1.25
Fruit Plates, per dozen.....	75c	Sauce Boats.....	25c
Egg Cups, per dozen.....	\$1.20	Teapots.....	75c
Teacups and Saucers, per dozen.....	\$2.00	Cream Jugs.....	25c
Bouillon Cups, per dozen.....	\$3.50	Covered Sugar Boxes.....	35c
Platters, 8-inch, each.....	25c	Pickles Trays.....	25c
Platters, 9-inch, each.....	35c	7-inch Scallop Bowl.....	25c
Platters, 10-inch, each.....	50c	8-inch Scallop Bowl.....	35c
Platters, 12-inch, each.....	75c	Covered Butter Dishes.....	75c

A 97-Piece Dinner Set costs only..... **\$15.00**
A 40-Piece Tea Set costs only..... **\$3.90**
A 21-Piece Tea Set costs only..... **\$2.15**

We Invite You to Inspect

David Spencer, Limited

Curtains That Will Add a Distinctive Charm to Your Home

WE can show you inexpensive Lace Curtains which will add a distinctive charm to your home, also a comprehensive range of new and exclusive designs for the Fall season in Tapestry, Portieres, Bungalow Scrims and Nottingham Nets of the best quality, most durable colors, and at moderate prices. Only by a personal inspection of these goods can you get an adequate idea of the variety of this stock.

Tapestry Portieres: 24 pairs of heavy mercerized portieres, 50 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards long. These portieres are all reversible and are finished with heavy knotted fringe both top and bottom. A good range of colors—crimson, green and brown. Monday, per pair..... **\$3.75**

Nottingham Nets: 300 yards of very artistic Nottingham Net, suitable for bungalow windows and many other purposes. A large range of both small and large patterns to select from, both in white and in cream. Monday, per yard..... **45c**

American Bungalow Scrims: 500 yards of American Bungalow Scrims, 36 inches wide, a variety of different patterns and colors to select from. Some of these are made with plain centre and band borders, very effective in design. Monday, per yard..... **35c**

Scrim Curtains: 36 pairs of very handsome Scrim Curtains. These are 2 1/2 yards long, made with plain mercerized scrim, a band of wide insertion and narrow edging of lace to match, making a very artistic window decoration. They come in both ivory and ecru. Monday, per pair..... **\$5.00**

Heavy Chiffon Finish Dress Velvets and Plushes

THE new season's stock is now to be seen displayed in the View Street windows. They tell their own story of quality far better than we can tell it here, and the exquisite shades can only be appreciated by seeing. We invite your inspection.

Double-Width Chiffon Velvet, in a nice soft finish, 40 inches wide. Unscrushable and in rich new shades of Nell rose, cerise, bronze, emerald, moss green, cardinal, sky, saxe, light and mid-brown. Per yard..... **\$4.50**

Heavy Chiffon Dress Velvet, in double width, in very choice colors of light and dark brown, reseda, moss, light and dark saxe, purple, slate, myrtle and black. Very suitable for dresses, suits or coats. Splendid value at, per yard..... **\$3.00**

Chiffon Finish Plush, 42 inches wide. This has a beautiful soft finish and being unscrushable will make up into very handsome dresses and coats. It will also be extensively used for millinery trimmings. It comes in exquisite shades of old gold, light and mid-brown, light and mid-grey, purple, moss, navy and black. Per yard..... **\$5.75**

Let our Dressmaking Department quote you for the make-up of your new Fall Costume, Coat or Dress. Prices moderate.

It Pays to Buy Good Sheeting

BUT where to buy from is an important question. During the coming week, starting on Monday, we are offering some of the best lines in Sheetings it is possible to procure, and at the right prices, too. Careful study of the weights and qualities mostly used in the city enables us to carry only good selling lines, and then buying direct from the leading English and Canadian mills in large quantities does away with the jobbers' profit—thus enabling us to offer our customers the benefit of lower prices.

A few of the leading qualities are as follows:

Bleached Sheeting, 1 1/2 yards wide, and suitable for single or three-quarter beds. A very fine weave, and one we know will stand hard wear. Special, per yard..... **30c**

Heavy Quality Sheeting. This is a quality that wears like a linen, being woven from heavy cotton yarns, and although a little high in price, will more than pay for itself in extra wear; 1 1/4 yards wide. Special, per yard..... **45c**

Bleached Sheeting, 2 yards wide, made from strong quality yarns; and a hard weaver. Easily worth another 1/2 cent a yard. Special, per yard..... **30c**

Sheeting, 2 yards wide. Your choice from either plain or twilled weaves. 2 yards wide bleached sheeting, fine weaves of cloth and wide enough for double beds. Special, per yard..... **40c**

Plain Sheeting, full width, in an extra fine weave; absolutely pure, and one we guarantee to give every satisfaction. Per yard..... **45c**

Heavy Quality Sheeting, full 2 yards wide, and one that wears like linen. Per yard..... **55c**

Extra Wide Sheeting, full 2 1/2 yards, made from strong cotton yarns—
Plain Sheeting, Per yard..... **45c**
Twilled Sheeting, Per yard..... **55c**

Extra Wide Sheeting, full 2 1/2 yards wide, and in the twilled weaves; free from dressing and full bleached. Per yard..... **55c**

Horrockses' Famous English Sheetings need very little introduction. We carry a full range of the different widths, and while the prices come a little higher, owing to the duty, they are the cheapest in the long run—
1 1/4 yards wide, in plain or twilled. Yard 55c
2 yards wide, in plain or twilled. Per yard..... **65c**
2 1/2 yards wide, in plain or twilled. Per yard..... **75c**
3 1/2 yards wide, in plain or twilled. Per yard..... **85c**

Unbleached Sheetings in all widths and weights. Will wear well and soon bleach after a few washings—
7-4 at, per yard..... **30c**
8-4 at, per yard..... **35c**
9-4 at, per yard..... **40c**
10-4 at, per yard..... **45c**

Men's English Overcoats



WE are now showing a splendid line of Men's English Overcoats. They come in heavy chinchillas, Harris tweeds and English and Scotch tweeds, beautifully made up in raglan and plain shoulder styles; others in double-breasted style with two-way collars, and still others with Russian collars. These Coats are half-lined and the sleeves fully lined with heavy satin.

Smart, comfortable Coats that will give good service. The prices range from \$25.00 to..... **\$50.00**

Men's Hipponette Coats

A special line of Men's Hipponette Coats in best English make. These Coats are especially adapted for street wear, being light and comfortable, half-lined and shower proof. You have your choice from the raglan or plain-shoulder styles at \$10.00, \$12.50 and..... **\$15.00**

Boys' Overcoats

Are to be had in the full length, with plain and others with two-way collars, and belted backs. They are well tailored Coats in heavy tweeds, Meltons and chevots, and there's a large range of new shades and patterns to choose from. The prices range from \$5.75 to..... **\$7.50**

Small Boys' and Children's Overcoats in Russian style, full length, and in heavy tweeds with deep cuffs on sleeves; all sizes from 2 to 8 years, at prices ranging from \$4.75 to..... **\$6.75**

—Main Floor

Floor Coverings Marked for Quick Selling Monday

NO MATTER what price you are prepared to pay, we can show you Carpets, the designs, colors and values of which will amaze you, and the Linoleums, too, include the very latest patterns, many exclusive to the Spencer store, as also are many of the beautiful Carpet designs. The following lines are on special sale Monday:

Wilton Squares, 25 only, good quality, made with interwoven borders in a deep rich pile. The patterns are varied and come in a variety of different colors. Suitable for any style of room. Size of squares 3 x 4 yards. Monday Special Sale, each..... **\$36.00**

Tapestry Squares, 24 only, all woven in one piece. These squares are 3 x 3 1/2 yards, and come in a closely woven quality, making a very serviceable square. There is a large range of designs and colors to select from. Suitable for any style of room. Monday, each..... **\$11.50**

Axminster Rugs, 50 only, size 27 x 54. These rugs are finished with fringe on both ends. There is a variety of different patterns and colors to choose from. A rug that will suit any carpet. Each..... **\$2.50**

Inlaid Linoleum: 500 square yards of heavy inlaid Linoleum. This Linoleum is in a very heavy quality and made with pattern going right through to the back, a linoleum that will stand all kinds of hard wear. The patterns are in floral, block and tile effects, and there is a large range of both light and dark colorings to choose from. Suitable for any style of room, store or office. Special on Monday, per square yard..... **\$1.00**

Cocoa Mats: 100 only Cocoa Mats, made from bright, strong fibre. These mats are well made with a deep brush, size 21 x 32 inches. Now that the rainy weather is coming on, these mats will be a necessity. Monday Special each..... **\$1.25**

Substantial Easy Chairs at Inviting Prices

NO MATTER what kind of a Chair you are requiring, the chances are that you will find a style at the Spencer store that will serve your purpose. Almost every style and design of chair is included in our large stock, and it will pay you to investigate our prices.

Here's a Spring Rocking Chair that looks very inviting, and is built to give you long service. Beautifully upholstered with best quality of hair, on a spring construction and covered with No. 1 leather. The Chair is fitted to a solid oak base with a strong spring. A chair that we recommend with every confidence (similar to illustration). Why not call and see these Monday? Moderately priced at **\$45.00**

Turkish Rockers

These Turkish Rockers need no comment as to their durability and comfort. They are made with solid oak frames and covered with the best brown Spanish leather. We offer them for sale, special Monday at..... **\$29.75**



Arm Chairs

Made with oak frames in golden, Early English and fumed oak finish. They are well made, with a spring seat and covered in solid leather, with a well-padded leather back. A very serviceable chair. Selling Monday at..... **\$12.75**



COMFORTABLE LOUNGES

A comfortable Lounge is a necessity in every home, and your opportunity to secure one at a very reasonable price is on Monday.

We have 12 of these Couches, similar to illustration, well upholstered, with spring edges and seats, and covered with a good quality of imitation leather; solid oak frames in scroll effect. A most comfortable Lounge and artistic in appearance. On sale Monday, each..... **\$22.75**

David Spencer, Limited

Lumbering on Vancouver Island

A Shawnigan Lake Enterprise

BRITISH COLUMBIA and Lumber are words that are inseparably linked in the annals of our national history. In no other part of the British Empire stands so large a body of commercial timber, and, with the possible exception of Siberia, Brazil and the North-western United States, the timber wealth of British Columbia is without a peer.

The inauguration of a forest policy which encourages the development of a greater lumber industry by the utilization of mature timber and the safeguarding of the forests against unnecessary waste is the objective of the newly-established Forest Branch.

The total stand of commercial timber in the Province is not less than three hundred billion feet, an estimate which is regarded as extremely conservative by many engaged in the lumber industry. At the present time the lumber output of British Columbia is a little more than a billion and a quarter feet a year at the present rate of cutting. Making no allowance at all for natural growth, it would take the lumber industry of British Columbia nearly 250 years to utilize the mature timber now standing. The annual growth of the forests, even before any attempt was made to protect them adequately from fire and waste, was not less than five times the annual lumber cut.

The burning question of timber conservation and re-afforestation, which has become a national issue in the United States, has not appeared on the political horizon of this Province, for the conservation of our natural timber resources will be accomplished by an adequate fire patrol service and the education of the lumberman in the prevention of wasteful methods of operation.

British Columbia today holds the key to the lumber market of the world, and while the Government is striving to encourage the growth of our lumber industry until it equals the production of our forests, yet this development must be gradual, for there is a danger that, with too rapid progress in forest utilization, the lumber market may become clogged and stagnant by overstocking.

There is another important factor in the forest problems of British Columbia. The Province is facing a rising market East and West and, with the lowering and gradual elimination of the tariff barriers, in the South. The bulk of the timber is Crown property and most of it is under Government control. The value of standing timber is therefore destined to rise to heights which seem incredible today to those who have made no study of the question, and the result of this is that, under careful management of her forests, heavy taxation need never fall on the people of this Province. The profits from an increasing and permanent Crown timber business will eventually be an element in making the Province that cynosure of statescraft, a "country of independent means."

While merchantable standing timber is freely distributed by Nature through the Province, Vancouver Island is even more richly endowed with forest wealth than any other area of equal size in British Columbia. The most important tree in the lumber industry is the Douglas Fir, the staple timber of commerce, which frequently attains immense proportions, sometimes towering to a height of 300 feet, with a base circumference of from 30 to 50 feet. The largest trees of this species are found near the coast, which facilitates the transport of the logs from the woods to the mills, making the cost of handling relatively small. Douglas Fir is chiefly valuable for structural purposes, being largely employed in shipbuilding, bridge-work and the construction of wharves. It is exported as dimension timber, lumber, spars, masts and piles, and is used locally for construction work of all kinds, fencing and railway ties, in the manufacture of furniture, and for



interior finish in houses. Its durability when excluded from the air adds immensely to its value for pile-work in the construction of bridges and wharves.

Next to the Douglas Fir in importance is the Red Cedar, which is greatly in demand for the manufacture of shingles.

The Shawnigan Lake Lumber Company, on whose property the views appearing on this page were taken, was one of the earliest firms to appreciate the economy and consequent profit to the Company of the inauguration of scientific methods of forestry. Loggers are anxious to show their skill in felling big timbers without breaking too many small trees in the fall, and, when it is necessary, to make the tree fall on or among small trees they choose the least valuable. Then again, the rule laid down by the Forest Branch of close utilization, in allowing not more than 20 inches to be left on stumps of Douglas Fir and not more than 10 inches on pulp, hemlock or spruce, is being rigidly adhered to by loggers, who thus save at least a lineal foot over the standard of former days, but also leave the stumps in better condition for the stockman who is to come after them. The burning of slash, which was formerly a common method for handling waste, is being abandoned as an expensive and wasteful method, and the logs are now being piled up in neat stacks, ready for use.

Lord Northcliffe on Growth of Empire

THE fact that the centre of the Imperial Combination is a small island far removed from the rest, does not seem to interfere with the development of the whole scheme. There has been friction, but, as a matter of fact, I am not sure that the irritations caused by the Government at Washington and the irritations caused by the Government at Ottawa have not often been as great as the irritation caused by Downing Street. Downing Street is very often slow, but as an organizer I do not look for too much haste at headquarters. There is not much movement about an anchor, but it is a very essential part of a ship.

So spoke Lord Northcliffe to a distinguished gathering at the Canadian Club luncheon at Montreal. His lordship's address on the peoples of the British Empire and the United States was listened to with great interest. Lord Northcliffe said:

"Rather more than a century and a quarter ago, the two principal English-speaking folks divided and went their separate ways. In 1776 both the British and the American peoples were small in number compared with the French, and, what are now called the Germans. There was not such a great difference in population between England, Scotland and Ireland, and what are now the United States, as is generally supposed. The area of their territories has since vastly increased. The great business combination of nations, known as the British Empire, has eleven and a half million square miles, and a population of four hundred and ten millions. The United States and dependencies have three and a half million square miles, with a population of one hundred and ten millions. Both Empire and Republic have spread out in ways quite unforeseen in 1776. Both have developed interesting progresses, which it is interesting to compare.

"My only claim to your patience in this matter is, that I have had the pleasure of visiting most parts of the world, including every province of Canada, except one, and some forty of the United States, not merely as a globe-trotter, but as a newspaper man, a professional investigator in other words, and as a friend.

SLOW TO EXPAND

"The Americans were somewhat slow to expand at first, but finally they set out to conquer the middle-West, and simultaneously began to produce the first real Americans, as distinct from European colonists, of whom, in my opinion, Lincoln is the prototype. They carried their conquests and civilization as far as the Pacific, and they did not flinch from a blood-thirsty civil war to maintain their principles and their unity. They rivetted their hard-won enterprises by wonderful railways, beside which the railways of Great Britain are necessarily but toys. Since then they have added to their possessions islands in the West Indies and the Pacific. They have been as active at home as we have been in the remotest parts of the earth, and at the same time they have produced all sorts of labor-saving machinery, yet today there is work and to spare for all their hundred millions of people, thanks to their opening and cultivation of new territory.

"It is too early to say whether they are producing a composite American type or not. Physically I do not think so. Mentally there is an alertness in the whole people, whether you find them in Southern California, in Maine, in Oregon or Georgia. Alertness is the note of the American character.

"The story of the other part of the English-speaking peoples, the British part, is much more similar than most people realize. In 1776 we were a small people, separated by only a few miles of sea from the then vastly powerful French nation, a nation which is, in my opinion, as a hardened traveler rapidly re-acquiring its old position in the world. After parting from the United States we were at war almost continually till 1815, by which time our population had increased to nearly nine millions, and our territories had also augmented.

"I will not tire you with the wearisome long list of territories acquired and developed by Great Britain since 1776. You know your own Canadian history better than I could tell you. You know what the sons of English, Scottish, Irish and French folk have done between North Sydney, Cape Breton and Victoria, B. C. It is history that is proceeding today at a speed unprecedented in proportion to your population in any other country in the world.

FASTNESS OF COUNTRY

"Do you Eastern Canadians realize the vastness of the peopling of your country? I have seen two large steamers arrive in one day at Quebec, filled with prospective European colonists. I have seen four huge trains arrive at Winnipeg from below the line in the same space of time. In proportion nothing has been seen like it in the modern world.

"I do not put quantity before quality. I am quite aware that numbers count very little in the modern struggle of nations. Forty millions of Japanese were quite sufficient to deal with an hundred and sixty millions of Russians. Twelve millions of Jews control one-tenth of the world's commerce. I am not afraid to say that I would regard one Scottish family of immigrants as of more value to your country than five hundred dark gentlemen from Africa;

and so far you have the advantage of America in the class of your new Canadians. On many a recent Saturday there have been more than three thousand Scottish people leaving Glasgow for this country, and you know the part the Scotch have played in the building up of the nation, which you are making here.

"While the children of the Scottish, the Irish, the French, and the English have been building up Canada—and it is a very big 'THAT'—is only a part of the making of the Empire of four hundred millions which has taken place since 1776.

"Roughly speaking, you have had in fifty years nearly two millions of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, and two thousand five hundred millions of capital.

"That is a great many people and a great deal of money, and it is a signal sign of the vitality of Great Britain that her population and wealth should be increasing so rapidly that she can provide this supply of good blood and treasure, and at the same time pour out emigrants and capital to many other parts of the world. For do not forget that we have invested twice as many dollars in the Argentine and other South American states as in Canada, and as you know, Australia has taken more money and many more people. In the United States of Brazil, which are, we often forget, larger than the United States of America, we have vast interests, as we have also, of course, in the United States of Uncle Sam. It is gratifying to one who, like myself, comes from Great Britain, to know that that portion of the Imperial Combination can take this great place in the development of business all over the world, and yet remain at the top of the list of manufacturing countries.

"It is not only in size and people that your partner, John Bull, has done well. His business position like his figure is a solid one. His international and financial ranking were never so high. He is the great law-maker, ship-owner, ship-builder, cotton and wool spinner and controller of the world's banking and much of the gold supply and diamonds.

"You are aware that recently the whole world was shaking with financial trouble, as a result of the horrible war in south-eastern Europe, a war that was little understood over here. You will realize its effects, when I say that a highly organized nation like the German was unable to raise a national loan. Yet our position in London was unimpaired, and John Bull pocketed German Canadian Pacific shares day after day, at 210 up, to his great content.

NOT ENOUGH KNOWLEDGE

"If I go out of my way to emphasize some of these points, it is because, owing to the vast distances which separate them, the Five Na-

tions of the Empire, of which you are one, know comparatively little of each other, and that is why the Canadian Clubs are invaluable as means for exchange of ideas and facts. A great similarity between the peoples of the Great Republic and the Empire lies in the quickness with which they continually apply modern methods to their own respective requirements. Our Empire partners, being separated by vast distances, we have developed the steamship as has no other people in the world. Our ships are the counterpart of the railways on this continent. To stand by the Suez Canal that great triumph of French engineering, and watch the procession of the flags go through, it is an object lesson in the greatness of your Empire. To travel from New York to Fishguard in the Mauretania, and from Italy to India in a British ship, and find yourself in that great dependency in little more than a fortnight gives some idea of the efficiency and speed of your partner John Bull, when speed is essential. You yourselves are becoming ship owners, and your St. Lawrence route and Pacific boats, are altering the whole trend of ocean travel.

"In matters of government your Empire and the Republic differ greatly. The Great Republic is ruled by a cast iron and rigid constitution. The bands which bind the states together are bands of steel. On the whole, this system works admirably. California may kick. The East may murmur against the West, but the times of friction are few, and small family jars do not matter.

The nations which make up the British Empire, are joined by no such links. There is what is called here 'a gentleman's agreement,' and that is all. Anybody can leave this combination any day he chooses, for I am very sure that, warfare between the partners is impossible. Our unwritten system works just as well as the American, and the success of each shows that both people have the great capacity of realizing what system suits them best. It is the flexibility of the bond alone makes it possible for peoples living so far apart, in such widely different climates and engrossed in so many varied industries as the Australian and the Canadian, the New Zealander and the South African to remain in the same governing group as the British. Were we gathered together in one continent, it might be wise and necessary to copy the constitution of the Germans or the Americans, who are, if one analyzes the plan largely controlled from Berlin and Washington. In our Empire with its fifty different races, and as many different languages, our more elastic, and as we think, more truly free system works very well.

"Let us take one proof of our adaptability; there are many others but it will suffice. One

of the business propositions we have undertaken in the last twenty years has been Egypt. When we went there their Government took was the joke of the world. Today it stands above par, and the wealth and prosperity of Egypt are increasing rapidly. The Japanese with their usual astuteness have sent envoys to Egypt to learn how to govern the possessions they have lately gained in the Far East.

DEVELOPMENT HELPED

"It can be claimed and proved that our system of non-interference between the various partners has enabled the utmost development of the parties concerned. As an example, take Australia. Wealth and capital are pouring in at an unprecedented rate. Only lately it was quite impossible to supply sufficient ships for the state-aided emigrants, and it was actually proposed that John Bull should provide more ships, superseded warships and the like, to enable people to move from his part of the Empire to theirs. To which John replied that he was quite willing to supply Australia with as many folks as she liked within reason, provided that she did not take the skilled Lancashire workers and others, who, by the way, rarely leave the Old Country, and that Australia should at least provide her own ships.

"Note the immense prosperity of the Malay States, whence most of your rubber tires come, look at the progress of that wonderful little Dominion, New Zealand. Watch the returns of the South African gold fields, and the diamond mines of Kimberley. Do not forget the immense and growing trade with British India.

"Canada is so busy over her own development, that she has no time to examine the many rich portions of the great Imperial business combinations, of which she is a partner. Some Canadians are far too inclined to swallow the jealous rubbish invented by envious writers in Germany and the United States as to the decline of the British Empire. That Empire is sound everywhere, Great Britain was never more active and alert. Now that Canadians are acquiring the means and leisure to travel, they are finding that the business partnership has many vast sources of wealth hardly yet tapped.

"I am convinced that no one who reflects on the progress of mankind can feel anything but satisfaction when he compares the history of the two great English-speaking peoples since they parted company in 1776. Their story is indeed the chiefest part of the history of the world since that memorable date."

"Never run after a tramcar or a woman."

"Why not?"

"Oh, there'll be another along in a minute."

Can a Plant Feel Pain?

IT is now generally recognized that there is no essential difference between the evidences of life in the plant and in the animal; there has never yet been any satisfactory chemical distinction which clearly separates the protoplasm of the two types, writes Mr. S. Leonard Bastin in *The Scientific American*. One can offer no reason why the vital matter in the plant should not be capable of performing that which it is seen to accomplish in the animal. Small wonder then that Dr. Francis Darwin and others should discuss the question of plant consciousness and seek for signs of memory in the vegetable being. Certainly the so-called "sleep movements" in the bean, in connection with which some elaborate experiments have been carried out, appear to show that the plant has, to an extent the ability to remember. In this case it would appear that the failing of the light in the evening gives the signal for the drooping of the leaflets; it is found, however, that a bean plant which has been kept in the dark for a few days will continue to expand and close its leaflets at about the hours of sunset and sunrise. As Dr. Darwin had pointed out, we can certainly feel that the plant, or perhaps one ought to say the protoplasm in the cells, remembers that movements are carried out at certain times and these proceed even though the original stimulus is wanting.

Another very interesting problem in connection with vegetable life is embodied in the question: Can a plant feel pain? Now, although pain is a word with a definite meaning to human beings, it probably has a very wide application. An injury which would cause a man the most acute agony will bring only a small discomfort to a jelly fish; in the same way the word pain, when used in connection with a plant, can scarcely involve suffering in the sense in which the term is generally employed.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS

Nevertheless, there is small doubt that plants do feel pain to the extent of making them show real signs of discomfort. A few months ago the writer had the opportunity of witnessing some very interesting experiments

with a sensitive plant to demonstrate the extent to which the specimen might be said to feel pain.

The example chosen was a young and vigorous plant of *Mimosa pudica*. Of course the degree of sensitiveness is at its height when the leaves are in the most actively growing condition. The foliage was extremely responsive to cold air and the slightest touch, closing its leaflets and dropping its stalks with great promptitude. It was decided to try the influence of a flame upon the sensitive leaf. A piece of wadding saturated with spirit was set alight, and the flame was passed rapidly under a well-developed leaf. The organ could not have received more than a whiff of hot air, yet it gave very clear signs by the movements of its leaflets that a sensation, which we may call discomfort, had been produced. In the next experiment the flame was allowed for a fraction of a second to touch the tip of one of the leaflets. The outcome was astonishing; the whole leaf shrank as if it had experienced the most acute pain.

ADMINISTER AN ANÆSTHETIC

It was now decided to administer an anæsthetic to the sensitive plant. For a long time it has been known that the mimosas are markedly affected by the vapors of chloroform and ether. The method of administering the anæsthetic is on the following lines. The pot in which the plant is growing is buried in hay or some such substance. A large glass shade is then procured, which can be placed over the specimen. A good-sized piece of wadding is well soaked with the chloroform, or whatever the anæsthetic may be; this is placed by the plant, and the whole is enveloped in the shade. After an interval of half an hour it is to be noticed that the foliage of the sensitive plant begins to droop. The leaflets gradually close together, and finally the whole plant passes into a sleeping condition, even more profound than that which normally occurs when the light begins to fail.

That the sensitive plant is "unconscious" there is the very best reason for believing, seeing that it quite fails to respond to the touch. A more severe test still was the placing of the

lighted wadding under one of the leaves. Here again it was evident that the ability to feel was quite in a state of suspension, just as completely as when an individual is under the influence of an anæsthetic.

SENSATIONS OF PLANTS

There is little doubt that, before long, we shall have yet further to revise our views concerning the sensations of plants. Of course for some time it has been recognized, for instance, that vegetable tissue is capable of a response to the stimuli of light and heat. It has always been argued that plants could not feel pain or discomfort because they have no nerves. The modern physiologist asks himself the question, what are nerves? To this there is only one answer—modified and highly specialized protoplasm. We have seen that the life basis is practically the same in both plant and animal, and there is no reason why the protoplasm in the plant should not be able to act as a rudimentary nervous system. As we now know, the protoplasm is not confined to the cells of the plant; tiny strands of the living matter are able to pass through the walls, and thus keep up some sort of communication throughout the entire plant. These threads of protoplasm have often been spoken of as the nerves of the plant. This they are most decidedly, not in the ordinary sense of the word. There is strong reason for believing that in some ways they carry out the functions which are usually performed by a nervous system.

Little Bobby was told to sweep the sidewalk, and while he was doing so a friend came along.

"Hello, Bobby," said the lady. "Is your mother in?"

"Sure she's in," answered Bobby. "Do you think I'd be sweeping the sidewalk if she wasn't in?"

Robbie was in the habit of running errands for an old gentleman next door who never paid him except in effusive thanks. He had just returned from the third errand one morning and the old gentleman, patting him on the head, said:

"Robbie, I am much obliged to you. You're a fine little fellow. Thank you, my boy, thank you."

Robbie looked up in his face wistfully and apologetically replied:

"Mr. Jones, you don't know how I wish I could thank you for something."

Origin of the Dollar Sign

TO associate our familiar dollar sign with the poetry of ancient myths and the story of the lost Eden of Genesis seems a far cry, yet if one carefully analyzes the two straight lines crossed with the letter "S," the tradition appears to have a foundation.

A study of some of the ancient coins of Tyre, and, curiously enough, of modern coins found in Guatemala, in Central America, reveals a startling suggestion of the primal basic similarity of our modern sign of prosperity to the symbols of one of the oldest Greek and Roman myths and to the symbol also of the fall of the human race, says *The Montreal Telegraph*.

One of the wonderful feats of Hercules was according to mythology, the placing of those famous stones known as the Pillars of Hercules at the entrance of the Mediterranean Sea at the Strait of Gibraltar. Francis Bacon, with a pretty conceit, used as a frontispiece to "The Advancement of Learning" a picture of a vessel in full sail entering between the Pillars of Hercules, which guarded the fountain of knowledge.

On a coin from Tyre, which provided some of the furnishings of Solomon's Temple, there is a curious blending of the sacred lore of the Hebrews and the myths of Greece and Rome, which lends color to the theory that Plato's story of the lost Atlantis was history, really culled from the Egyptian priests, and not fiction, as modern writers have always supposed until Mr. Ignatius Donnelly advanced his interesting hypothesis.

On this coin a tree, about which a serpent is coiled, stands midway between the two gigantic stones, the pillars of Hercules, while just below is a seashell, symbolic of the magnetic needle which floated in the cup or seashell which Hercules borrowed from Helios when he went sailing every night, according to the old story.

How our dollar sign should have its origin in a combination of the two symbols—the straight lines representing the Pillars of Hercules and the letter "S" doing duty as the wily serpent who tempted Eve, is equally myster-

ous. The analogy is not so hard to find, however.

May not the meaning lie in this fact that money is the strength of the world, without which the search for the fountain of knowledge is arduous if not unavailing, and that it is at the same time the temptation of the human race?

This would explain the meaning of the straight lines, representing Hercules' Pillars, and the letter "S," representing the serpent, which tempted the founders of our race to eat of the forbidden fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.

Certainly there is a wholesome warning in the suggestion of the serpent-like "S" twined about the two lines which form our mark of wealth and success—a warning which Solomon found it necessary to give a long time ago, and which our delightful little dollar sign still maintains in its symbolism—"the love of money is the root of all evil!"

An earnest Band of Hope worker on the Borders was a visitor at a married friend's house the other day, and when talking to the children he started to test their Scriptural knowledge.

"Who built the Ark?" he asked a wee lass of five Summers.

"Noah," was the prompt reply.

"And what happened after it was built?" was the next question.

"The rain came down," replied the little girl.

"And what did the rain do?" asked the visitor.

Before the lassie could reply her bright wee brother, aged three, shouted out, eager to show he, too, knew something: "Drowned the miller."

The teetotal gentleman is now wondering where the boy picked up that expression.

Mother (after the wedding)—"Well, our daughter and her husband are off at last. What's troubling you, John?"

Father—"I don't quite like that young fellow's parting words. He didn't say 'Good-bye,' he said 'Au revoir.'"

An Hour with the Editor

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Stories of Old Rome—Crassus (Continued)

While poor, brave young Publius was being so sorely pressed, his father, Crassus, hemmed in by the hosts of Surenas, was fighting valiantly. Word had been brought him shortly after he had lost sight of his son, that Publius was pursuing the Parthians, and Crassus took heart and he and his men beat back the enemy, or so it seemed to them at the time. Little did they know that the Parthians were gradually withdrawing to concentrate their strength against Publius, and that while at the top of a high hill, Crassus gazed eagerly over the surrounding country for some signs of his son, Publius, and his friends, their army nearly all slain or taken prisoners, were bidding one another goodbye, before taking their own lives.

At last a messenger arrived telling Crassus that Publius was in great danger, and the old general, who loved his son better far than life, was just preparing to rush to his assistance, when the Parthians came suddenly up in overpowering numbers, making a hideous din with their kettle-drums, their shouting, and the clashing of their armor.

At the head of that host rode a tall, fierce-looking man, with wild eyes and his shaggy hair gathered in a mass upon his forehead; he carried a spear in his hand, and upon the end of the spear was an object which struck the Romans dumb with dread and horror. For the head of Publius was fixed on the spear-point and the Parthians shouted mockingly:

"Where is the father of this once so brave young man? What is his country? It is impossible that he can belong to the Romans, who are a race of cowards, impossible that Crassus should have been his father, for the world knows Crassus, for a miser and a poltroon." And the saddest part of it was that the Romans had become so disheartened and demoralized that they could not summon sufficient courage to throw the insults back in the teeth of the barbarians. Only Crassus, after the first moment of horror had passed, called his army about him, for the Parthians had withdrawn for a space, and thus addressed them: "This, O my countrymen, is my own peculiar loss, but the fortune of Rome is safe and untainted so long as you are safe. But if any of you be concerned for my loss of the best of sons, let him show it in revenging him upon the enemy. Take away their joy, revenge their cruelty, nor be dismayed at what is past, for whoever tries for great objects must suffer something. Neither did Lucullus overthrow Tigranes without bloodshed, nor Scipio Antiochus; our ancestors lost one thousand ships about Sicily, and how many generals and captains in Italy? No one of which losses hindered them from overthrowing their conquerors; for the state of Rome did not arrive to this height by fortune, but by perseverance and virtue in confronting danger."

They were brave words spoken from the depths of a heart almost breaking with grief, but alas, the Romans gave little heed to them, and when Crassus, rising in his stirrups and holding his sword on high, called upon them to cheer and advance against the enemy, they responded very weakly. The Parthians, on the contrary, flushed with victory, rushed joyfully to the combat, and evening found them again victorious, and countless of the Romans dead and wounded upon the field.

As night closed in, Surenas recalled his troops, telling them that they must give Crassus the night in which to mourn his son, and that at dawn they should renew the fighting and annihilate what few of them remained.

Under cover of the night most of the Roman army who were left alive fled secretly, and a message being taken to the governor at Carrhae, he ordered the garrison out to meet Crassus and bring him safely into the city. The Parthians, quite well aware of the flight of their prey, disdained to follow them, preferring to wait and punish them at leisure.

The opportunity presented itself very shortly. When Crassus and his officers believed the way was clear they gathered their men about them and left the city, and those of them who had honest guides got well away, but Crassus, again trusting in that same Andromachus who had before deceived him, was led by difficult and circuitous paths, through marshes and fens, and over stony mountains, until he fell in with the enemy, who made haste to attack him. Octavius and Petronius, two brave young Romans, who with their companies might easily have made their escape, when they saw their old general in danger, came back to aid him. The Parthians, realizing that they would have a more difficult struggle than they anticipated, desisted from fighting and offered to parley. Surenas sent word to Crassus that he had no desire to shed any more blood but wished to draw up a truce, and afterwards he would allow the Romans to go their way in safety. Crassus did not for a moment believe these wily words of Surenas, but his men did, and they insisted that he agree to the Parthians' wishes. So, to please them, the weary veteran, having lost what was dearer to him than anything else in the world, and perhaps not caring much if death did come quickly, agreed to discuss terms with Surenas. First he begged Octavius and Petronius to re-

turn to Rome with their followers, but this the young officers refused to do.

So a handsome horse with a golden bit in his mouth and a shining harness were brought to Crassus, with a message from Surenas that he should mount and meet him at the river. The grooms forcibly put Crassus in the saddle, seeing which, Petronius and Octavius ran to his assistance and seized the bridle reins. Surenas rode up, smiling and disdainful, on his gallant charger, and the Romans gathered about their old chief prepared to defend him to the last. A fierce struggle took place, for some would have urged Crassus' horse ahead, and the Roman officers sought to hold it back. Then one of the Parthian grooms was killed by a blow from Petronius' sword. Immediately another groom ran Petronius through. Octavius was wounded, and then a Parthian seeing his opportunity plunged his sword through Crassus' breast, and he fell from his horse dead. Very fiercely did the small handful of Roman soldiers who had defended their chief fight to revenge him, but they were all cut down. Those who had not taken part in the fray were bidden by Surenas to surrender themselves without fear, for now that he had punished Crassus he desired to do no harm to any other Roman.

There is another story to the effect that Surenas put Crassus to death by pouring molten gold down his throat, declaring that the man who had never been satisfied with his constantly increasing riches should at last die from a surfeit of gold. But, however true or not this may have been, there is little doubt but that Surenas was an extremely cruel and unscrupulous man, and that he justly merited his own punishment which came not long after Crassus' death. His king, Myrdo, growing jealous of the young man's fast increasing wealth and power, had Surenas put to death.

(To be Continued)

THE GERMAN EMPIRE

(Continued)

The story of Frederick II., grandson of Barbarossa, reads like a romance. Indeed a novelist might hesitate about choosing so daring a plot, for the career of this young man dealt with kingdoms, popes, kings, sultans and nobles. The theatre of his activity extended from the North Sea to the Red Sea. He was brilliant rather than great. His father, Henry VI., was a man of much ability and ambition. His mother was a brilliant daughter of the royal house of Sicily. He was born in 1194. It has already been related that after the death of Henry two rival claimants asserted their right to the imperial crown, Philip his brother, and Otto, son of Henry, the Lion of Saxony. Both these aspirants were elected to the imperial office by their respective partisans and both exercised its authority. Frederick was at this time only three years old, and the Pope, Innocent III., who was watching his interests, kept his name in the background, awaiting the time when he could place him upon the imperial throne as his vassal. As the lad grew up he was the centre of a court at Palermo, where he lived in luxury as King of Sicily. He was remarkably handsome, his figure being very symmetrical, and his countenance singularly attractive. He loved pleasure and indulged in it freely, but he also loved study. In his fifteenth year he was married to Constantia, a princess of the house of Aragon. The wedding was the occasion of great festivities, but on the very day it took place, the plague broke out in the court at Palermo. Alfonso, a brother of the bride, was one of the first victims, and many of the guests perished. Frederick and his bride sought safety in flight. Later they returned, and the next three years were spent by Frederick in the soft delights of a court where no great sense of responsibility as to matters of government were felt by any one.

To this court in 1212 a German knight came, and on behalf of the House of Hohenstaufen invited him to assume the crown that had been worn by Charlemagne. Frederick was then in his eighteenth year, and his life had not led any one to suspect him of being animated by soaring ambition. But the offer of the imperial crown appealed to him, and he resolved to go to Germany. The Pope was opposed to the step, and only consented to it when Frederick had sworn that his infant son should only be King of Sicily. The Pope was influenced to this course by fear of the power of the Emperor Otto, who had established himself in undisputed authority, and seemed to be very strongly entrenched in office. As Frederick approached the Alps the Milanese opposed his progress, but the citizens of Pavia espoused his cause, and, after bloody fighting, cleared the road to the mountains of all enemies. Arrived at this barrier, Frederick received news that Otto had prepared to capture him as he descended the German side of the pass, whereupon he disguised himself as a pilgrim and with a small following boldly pushed on to Constance, where he made himself known, and was received with great demonstrations of enthusiasm. Otto, astounded by the reception accorded his young rival, retreated down the Rhine. A great wave of enthusiasm swept over the country wherever Frederick appeared. His remarkable personal beauty and his wise and dignified conduct secured him a loyal support that was phenomenal. He was

quick to assert the royal prerogatives, and, before leaving the Alps, concluded a treaty of peace with the King of France. On signing this he received a very large sum of money from the French King, which he forthwith distributed among his adherents. In the following year he held a diet at Frankfurt, at which representatives of nearly all Germany were present and did homage.

Otto, though powerless to resist Frederick, in Southern Germany, hoped to maintain his position in the North, and for two years made a sturdy resistance, being encouraged to do so by King John of England. This greatly angered the Pope, who passed a formal sentence of deposition against John and gave his dominions to the King of France, which event more than anything else led John to sign the Magna Charta, for by that means alone could he hope to retain his crown. Otto's opposition to Frederick was overcome in 1215, when he was taken prisoner by the Archbishop of Mayence. He died three years later, and after his death his son delivered into the hands of Frederick the imperial insignia, and the King of France sent him the banner of the Empire, which had for some time been in the hands of the French. Frederick was solemnly crowned emperor in 1215. He was then 21 years of age. In three years he had graduated from a life of luxurious ease amid the soft surroundings of Sicily to the position of ruler over the greatest empire of the time, and of acknowledged arbiter of the destinies of many kingdoms. Truly romance could ask nothing more.

(To be Continued)

THE UNIVERSE

We have shown how distances to the stars are estimated and the size of these luminaries. It may be added that by means of the spectroscopic we are also able to get a general idea of the composition of the stars. We will now pass on to consider another aspect of the subject, and this is one that is uncanny, if there can be uncanniness in nature. It is the existence of dark stars. There is something appalling in the thought that there are huge bodies in the sky that are invisible. At one time it was asserted with a great deal of positiveness by some astronomers that the Earth had two moons, one of them being dark. This idea finds no present support, and it may be dismissed as not worthy of serious consideration. The existence of dark stars is inferred, not proved. Certain stars are variable, that is to say, at times they are quite brilliant and at others quite dim. Arguing from analogy astronomers have been led to think that this variability may be due to the fact that the star has a dark companion revolving around it, which, when it is between the star and the Earth, partly obscures the light emitted by the luminary. This seems to be the simplest explanation of regular variations in luminosity; but it never has been carried further than the suggestion stage, and probably never will be, although the fact that a star seems to be periodically in a state of partial eclipse cannot easily be explained in any other way than by supposing the interposition of a dark body. If one member of a group of stars is dark, there is no reason why there may not be single stars that are dark, vast orbs that have passed through every stage from that of nebulae to that of the Moon.

Many stars, that appear to us to be single points of light, are found under the telescope to consist of two or more points, which means that there are two stars. In some cases there are several. Sometimes they vary in color. Very many of the stars are known to be double, and hence it may be inferred that others are. It may, of course, be that what are sometimes taken to be double stars may simply be cases where two single stars are as nearly as possible in a direct line, so that to the unaided eye their light appears to blend. We may see every night a proof that this may be the case. Take a motor-car approaching you, but at a distance of a distance of a mile. The two headlights appear as one, but as the car comes nearer we see that there are two lights. This will illustrate how double stars appear as if single, for what the telescope does is to bring the stars apparently nearer. If we take the case of two distant street lights, one may be considerably further away than the other, and yet they will appear as one. If we approach them they will be seen to be two distinct lights, entirely disconnected. There are stars which seem to bear such a relation to each other that no other conclusion is possible than that they form together a system in which the smaller revolves around the larger. A conspicuous illustration of this is the star 61 Cygni, which is, relatively speaking, not very far away from us; that is, it is three times as far away as Alpha Centauri, the nearest star, but not as far away as Sirius. It is estimated that the two bodies constituting 61 Cygni are about one-third as large as the Sun, one of them being smaller than the other. It is not easy to conceive of anything more magnificent than two bodies, each many thousands of times greater than the Earth, shining with brilliant light, and one of them swinging in steady rhythm around the other.

The next thing to be considered briefly is the Nebulae. Formerly the Milky Way used to be spoken of as a Nebula, but it is now

so regarded, and is now considered to be composed of an apparently infinite number of stars of varying magnitude and varying distances from the Earth. We see the Milky Way as an irregular band across the sky, but if we could get far away from the Earth, we would see that it forms a great ring, with the Sun apparently not far away from the centre. Hence it has been inferred that the Sun is a part of the Milky Way, and hence that the stars composing it may be as distant from each other as they are from us. It is even suggested that the Stellar Universe is all embraced in this galaxy, which means that all the stars are arranged in a vast irregular ring, and therefore that in space there are limitless areas in which there are no stars at all, or if there are any, they are so enormously far away that they cannot be detected even as a faint cloud by the most powerful telescope.

The term Nebulae is now applied only to a certain class of heavenly masses. They are of two kinds, the white and the green. The spectrum of the latter indicates that they are wholly gaseous; that of the former indicates that they are made up largely of solid matter. The green Nebulae are situated in, or near, the Milky Way; the cloud-like effects seen in the galaxy being explained by the existence of a vast background of green Nebulae. The white Nebulae are remote from the Milky Way and hence from the stellar system to which the Sun and its attendant planets belong. The finest known Nebula outside of the Milky Way is that in the constellation known as Orion, which is called the finest telescopic object in the whole Heavens. It is spiral in form. There are other fine spiral Nebulae. There seems to be some sort of a connection between these vast masses of luminous matters, and the stars seen near them. Professor Pickering is inclined to think the nebulous matter is emitted by the stars; other astronomers suggest that the gaseous matter is solidifying into stars. This process is what is known as the Nebular Hypothesis, first suggested by Swedenborg, and later adopted by many men of great eminence in science. Certain Nebulae present such an appearance that it seems impossible to believe they are not in the process of consolidation. Seen by the naked eye or with a low-powered telescope, they seem like stars, but under a high-powered telescope they are seen to be circular, cloud-like masses with bright nuclei. Occasionally a new star appears in the sky, and it has been observed that when these die out as stars they take the form of circular nebulae. This may indicate that there is a process in the Universe whereby Nebulae become solidified into stars and then are reconverted into Nebulae, or, to employ a familiar term, they come from chaos and return to it. Here we get a glimpse of a possible tragedy of the stars. For untold ages a body has had its place in the heavens, unseen by our eyes; then suddenly something happens; the unseen body bursts into light, so bright in some cases that even the glare of the noonday Sun cannot obscure it. Then it begins to lose its brightness, and at length fades away into a cloud that only the most powerful telescope can discover. How insignificant in comparison with this is the greatest convulsion of nature which has ever been witnessed on the Earth!

BEGINNINGS OF CHRISTIANITY

The principles of Christianity are as old as humanity, but as a distinct religious cult it is, as we all know, not very ancient, for in the history of mankind even two thousand years is not a very long period. It may be interesting and not unprofitable if we consider for a short time the events which led up to the segregation of the adherents to the teachings of Jesus into a recognized religious sect. It is very clear that after the Resurrection these people were for a considerable time not very well agreed among themselves on certain matters. Paul makes this very clear in his Epistle to the Corinthians. There seems to have been a great deal of controversy over immaterial things, for he wrote: "For God sent me not to baptize, but to preach the Gospel, not with wisdom of words." He thanked God that he had only baptized a very few persons, lest any one should think he was a party to the dissensions. Later, his masterful mind became dominant, if not supreme, among the Christians. We have used the term "Christians." It is to be observed that this term is very little used in the Epistles, and never as signifying what we generally mean by the term. We speak of a Christian generally as implying a person who lives according to the teachings of Christ. We mean to imply that he possesses moral excellence, but that was not the original meaning of the term. We read in the Acts of the Apostles that Barnabas went out to seek Saul, that is Paul, and when he found him took him to Antioch, where they remained for a year, and it was here that the disciples, that is the people, who were instructed by these two men, were first called Christians, that is followers of Christ, and in the Epistle above quoted Paul gives the reason for this, for he says that he simply "preached Christ crucified." Antioch was a Greek city, and Paul tells us that his preaching was to them, the Greeks, foolishness. The term Christians was therefore applied to him and his associates not in admiration for their

good qualities, but rather as a token of contempt. This shows what Agrippa meant when he said to Paul: "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian," or as the more accurate versions translate it, "With little persuasion thou wouldst make me a Christian." Agrippa was not a man to be persuaded by Paul's logic to become a right-living, God-fearing man. He was a bad man even for the times in which he lived. What he meant was that Paul seemed to think he could persuade him to become one of the despised sect. The whole matter appeared to him to be of such little moment that he would have released Paul from arrest, if he had not appealed to Caesar, which made it necessary that he should be sent to Rome. Peter, in his General Epistle employs the term Christian in the same sense in which it was employed in the other instances, though not, of course as a term of contempt. After advising the members of the sect not to suffer as murderers, thieves, evil-doers or busybodies, he says, "If anyone shall suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed." These few illustrations show what were the beginnings of Christianity as a religious cult.

So far as the Roman authorities were concerned Christianity was a matter of no importance, at this time. The Romans were especially liberal in religious matters. Every sect was welcomed, or at least tolerated, for to the ruling classes matters of religious belief were quite immaterial. When Pilate said to Jesus, "What is truth?" he voiced the general sentiment of educated Rome, for this was not a question calling for an answer, but rather a sneer at the idea of there being anything called truth in a moral or ethical sense. The Roman rulers either themselves persecuted the Christians or countenanced their persecution by others, not at the outset in Rome, but in Palestine; but this was not because they were opposed to Christianity, but because it pleased the Jews, who were the most troublesome of all the peoples over whom Rome had extended her sway. The persecutions in Rome itself were not because the authorities objected to the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, but because the Christians were difficult people to get along with, all their ideas being opposed to the general moral laxity of the times. There is abundant evidence that the conduct of the Christians was grossly misrepresented, and hence prejudices were created against them, but this is no matter of surprise, because we are all well aware that religious organizations of the present day, which are not exactly in line with those that have been long established, are subject to the greatest misrepresentations.

These facts serve to show the nature of the beginnings of Christianity. Jesus Himself did not organize a church. He had absolutely no organization of any kind. He went about with a few humble friends, not seeking to establish something new, but to inculcate a few simple rules of conduct and demonstrating the efficacy of faith. His followers were welded into a religious organization by persecution. Speaking to the Jews, Jesus said that He was not come to destroy the law but to fulfill it. He did not aim to establish an institution. He did not aim only to give the Jews certain ideas that might be understood by them as the fulfillment of their expectations. His command to His disciples was to go out into the world and preach the Gospel to every creature, Jew or Gentile alike. There was nothing in Christianity which prevented a man from being a good Jew; nothing which prevented a Greek philosopher from embracing it; nothing that should make it unwelcome in the Imperial Court at Rome, except so far as it discounted vice and wickedness; but in this it was not unique, for there were many teachers and satirists who had condemned these things with severity. Christianity might have been the basis of a universal religion. As preached by Jesus himself it was so. It only became otherwise when the Church became a political organization. Then it became simply one of many religions, and one about the alleged fundamental principles of which even its advocates were unable to agree. It was for this reason that the Christian Church failed to become the harbinger of peace and good will. Happily there are indications of better things to come. Never were the practical fundamental principles of Christianity more active than they are in the world today. The great movement for peace, the marvelous expansion of the activity of all organizations that are laboring for the betterment of society, even the tremendous unrest that is permeating our whole civilization, are all evidences that the heaven of Christianity is working and that we may expect in God's own good time to see its triumph.

"If it were not for me my class in school would not have any standing at all," said Hubert.

"Nonsense," said his aunt. "Your mother says you are at the foot of it."

"I am," said Hubert. "How could it stand if it didn't have a foot?"

The young girl was visiting her girl friend for the first time after her marriage.

"And does your husband give you all the money you want?" she asked.

"Why, no, dear. There isn't that much money."

Field Sports and Outdoor Pastimes

THE AIGRETTE

Serena has a tender heart,
A blue and gentle eye;
She would not step upon a worm,
She would not kill a fly.
She cannot bear to see a whip
Applied to any steed;
She keeps her pockets full of nuts
Her squirrel friends to feed.

She reads about the birds destroyed
By thousands every year,
To deck Dame Fashion's swaggar lid,
And drops a pitying tear.
She shelters every homeless pup
And rescues every cat,
And yet she wears a snowy-white
Aigrette upon her hat.

—Judge.

A LITTLE SCIENCE IN THE GRUB SACK

A woodsman will tell you that he can travel longer on beans and peas than on rice. Because cornmeal pancakes were the chief article of food twice a day, a guide complained bitterly that "cornmeal was no food to travel on in the Summer, and it makes a man sick to have it too often." This same guide will develop a surly temper the first day out if his employer has a large supply of soup tablets.

I once heard three experts discuss woods food. Two were remarkable guides. The third, a member of the Canadian Geological Survey, has, in the last ten years, canoed and climbed mountains from coast to coast and from Lake Superior to Hudson Bay.

All agreed that they could not travel on a breakfast of oatmeal alone, and all said that when they wished to do a long, hard morning's work they ate pancakes and "filled in the chinks" with oatmeal.

These things were puzzling. I had always believed that oatmeal and cornmeal were excellent out-of-door foods, that rice was really an exceptional food in many ways, and that soup tablets were very convenient. Still, I remembered some hard morning paddles following a breakfast of oatmeal, and that "all-gone" feeling that came at ten o'clock. I remembered several luncheons of boiled rice alone which had not lasted until the end of the day's journey.

The result was that foods and their relative value and desirability were investigated. I found that the woodsman and the scientist agreed, and that, all unconsciously, the scientist in his well-equipped laboratory and the woodsman on his lonely trails had obtained the same results.

The woodsman never heard of carbohydrates and fats, and probably would think that a calory is part of an automobile. But he knows cornmeal is heat producing—"strong," he calls it—and not fit, except in small quantities, for Summer travel. He knows rice and camp-cooked oatmeal don't "stay with you," and that a dish of stewed fruit is beneficial as well as something "tasty" for the end of the meal.

A few food facts bear him out in all his preferences. The three principal kinds of foods are carbohydrates, or starch, fats, and proteins—the proteins for gas, water, waste material, and food material, and the carbohydrates and fats are heat and energy-producing foods. The relative digestibility of the three are: Carbohydrate, one; protein, two, and fats, two and one-half.

Carbohydrates are not available to the body until broken down by thorough cooking. And this is why camp-cooked oatmeal is not a good food. Hardly ever is it cooked more than ten minutes, as it will burn in a camp kettle, despite the most careful watching. This is not sufficient to break down the carbohydrate and make it available as a food. Proper cooking of oatmeal is difficult over a camp fire unless one carries a double boiler or contrives one or two pails with pebbles in the outside pail. Few wish to take this extra care, and we foolishly wish to punish ourselves with an insufficient breakfast just because oatmeal has been pronounced high in food value. It is, when well cooked, but in its near-raw state of the usual camp cooking it is nothing more than a good chink filler.

Cornmeal, too, is large in carbohydrates, but a hastily fried cornmeal pancake is not sufficiently cooked to break down the starch and make it available to the body as a food. Then, too, cornmeal is a heat-producing food, and, while cornmeal mush, or a well-cooked johnny-cake is a most welcome sight on a cold, rainy night, it is not the kind of food to eat twice a day when the temperature is around one hundred in the shade. Indeed, I have known three bad cases of boils to result from too much cornmeal on Summer camping trips.

Woodsmen look with disfavor on an oversupply of rice and an undersupply of beans, unless it be a short, hurry-up march. Then the speed with which rice may be well cooked makes it an invaluable food. The reason for his preference is simple. Peas and beans, in addition to their large percentage of carbohydrates, have a comparatively large percentage

of protein, 22 and 24 per cent, respectively. Rice, on the other hand, is low in protein.

Proteins remain in the stomach longer, while carbohydrates are the most quickly digested foods, and a meal made up of boiled rice alone is apt to leave one with that all-gone feeling a few hours after. This objection can be met to some extent by taking with the boiled rice a goodly supply of cream and sugar. A splendid combination for a quick luncheon is boiled rice and flapjacks. The rice is a good energy-producing food, and the flapjacks are slow to digest and so keep the stomach comfortably full. It is an old woods saying that "flapjacks stick to the ribs."

Peas and beans have the disadvantage of requiring long cooking. But, with a little forethought the night before, one can overcome this difficulty by boiling the beans or by preparing beanhole beans, or by boiling peas until they crush.

Dried fruits are invaluable. They satisfy that woods craving for sweets and keep the system in excellent condition. This is especially true of apricots. Woodsmen never go without them, and if you wish to start mutiny in camp, omit the dish of sauce at the end of the meal.

A few raisins eaten at four o'clock make one feel equal to another two hours' work. Guides will tell you this with an air of recounting a miracle, and would probably be greatly surprised to learn that science upholds them. The fruit sugar in the raisins does not have to be broken down by cooking before it becomes available as an energy-producing food.

Beverages possible in the open are tea, coffee and cocoa. The use of tea in the North woods is peculiar. In the West the cowboy and the prospector use coffee at all three meals. In the woods coffee is rarely seen, and woodsmen declare that it is harmful if taken more than once a day. Although I drink coffee twice each day in the city, I found that I cannot drink it so freely in the open. Although I have never heard a satisfactory explanation, I have come to believe that woodsman know whereof they speak. I now follow the practice of drinking tea at the noon and evening meals. Occasionally I substitute cocoa at night when I am not too tired and wish a food rather than a stimulant.

Take sugar in large quantities. You will discover that your appetite for sugar is enormous in the woods, where you need and demand all the energy-producing foods. We have found that brown sugar better satisfies our sugar appetite, and now carry it exclusively.

Soup tablets and powders are good in limited quantities. They are splendid in helping out on a quick meal or for a cold, rainy night. They have, however, one disadvantage. One is apt to become indolent and serve them either too often or as the only article of food at a meal. I once camped with a soup powder enthusiast, and found that prepared soup powders served twice a day will not nourish one sufficiently for the long hours in the canoe. On the other hand, split peas are easily carried, and can be cooked in the evening for the next day. A single experience will convince one of the superiority of a good home-made split-pea soup over that made from the tablet.

Onions we always carry. For seasoning we use the evaporated form. They give a good onion flavor and are slight in bulk and weight. In addition we always indulge in fresh onions for eating, especially in the first few days. The change from the sedentary to the active life, and the consequent change in eating habits, is apt to have bad results unless one is careful to carry foods that will keep the system clean.

As meats, which are large in proteins, are usually limited in camp, the bulk of the foods must be made up of rice, wild rice, beans, lima beans, peas, cornmeal, oatmeal and macaroni. The choice of these foods for the various meals can be governed by a simple rule. For the first two meals of the day, when one wishes both energy-producing foods and something which will remain in the stomach, it is well to have some proteins and fats. In the evening, when one wishes only nourishment and weariness demands foods which will digest easily, carbohydrates make an ideal meal.

A limited list, you may say. But from that list any number of delicious meals are possible. Personal preference has influenced its choosing, and personal preference will doubtless make your list a very different one. I confess that I am not a sufficiently enthusiastic dietitian to eat a food simply because it is high in food value. Nor do I think that this should be by any means the chief factor in choosing a food supply.

But, having chosen our foods from the standpoint of personal preference and adaptability to the trip, it is well to look over the list and be certain that, by the choice of good food values, you are fortified against that woods hunger that hurts, and that you have given that most important organ, your stomach, a square deal in those few weeks in the open on which you are counting to mean so much in the rejuvenation of nerves and muscles.—Kathrene Gedney Pinkerton, in Outing.

THE ANGLER AND THE WEATHER-MAN

In the literature of angling may be found many wise statements about the best times to go fishing for various kinds of fish; if sun, moon, stars, wind, weather and water are just so you will catch fish; otherwise you will not. That the remarks of the angling book on this subject are true in the main may not be controverted; that any enthusiastic fisherman stays at home because, for instance, the prevailing conditions are not approved by Jones in his well-known book, "Sport with the Rod in the Sahara," is exceedingly doubtful.

In point of fact, one goes fishing when he can—and as often—takes conditions as he finds them, and makes the best of it. Furthermore, one very often catches a fish, sometimes two; at times one even makes a very passable catch under conditions expressly condemned by the makers of books on fishing. As a rule writers on angling are wisely non-dogmatic; they simply advise against the probability of success under a certain set of conditions. You can take the advice or leave it. If you take the advice you will stay at home possibly on your only holiday in six months. If you leave it you will get a long day outdoors, lots of good exercise, and very possibly a very decent basket of fish. The point is here: it's a pretty poor angler who can catch fish only under the most favorable conditions.

You have probably noticed that there are all sorts of weather—mostly bad; also there are all sorts of fish and fishing. Manifestly, to bring the subject within the scope of the present article it is necessary to confine our attentions to one or possibly two kinds of fishing, say fishing for the brook trout and the black bass, as these game fish are very justly the most interesting to ninety-nine per cent of the angling fraternity. With regard to fly-fishing for brook trout, I may say by way of example, that I have made satisfactory catches of trout during the first week of April, when weather and water were very cold and the stream swollen and quite discolored; I have also taken trout the last week in June on a bright, hot, humid day when the stream, naturally quite a fair-sized stream as trout streams go, was nothing more than a shallow, trickling brook. Between these extremes one has made fair baskets when the East wind was blowing in no uncertain way, and during the worst of a very severe electric storm.

One has taken trout on dry days and rainy ones, windy days and calm; days dark and bright, at all hours of all sorts of days—in fact, seemingly under the most discouraging conditions. The writer claims nothing more than average skill with the fly rod; what he has done any fly fisherman of ability can do. Wherefore no angler should be discouraged to the point of giving up a day's anticipated fishing simply because things look pretty dubious weather-wise. My personal belief is that nothing save an absolutely flooded and muddy stream can keep a fly fisherman from catching a few good fish—provided he is, indeed, a fly fisherman.

No angler, whose belief in the efficacy of the artificial fly is shaky will ever make much of a success of fly fishing, save under the most favorable conditions—which means very seldom indeed. On the other hand, all things are possible to the man whose belief in the artificial is implicit.

Successful trout fishing under adverse weather conditions is not an impossibility; it's simply a matter of proper methods and working hard. In this connection it may be said that the sportsman who is master of both the wet and the dry fly is better insured against occasional failure than the man who from choice or otherwise is prepared to use only one of these methods. Probably the whole matter hinges upon whether or not the trout are feeding, and if feeding, upon what and to what extent; it is difficult to believe that atmospheric conditions, possibly disagreeable to the angler, have any great influence upon a trout which feels in the mood for a hearty meal.

THE ONE ESSENTIAL WITH THE DRY FLY

With regard particularly to dry-fly fishing, it may be said that, regardless of all other conditions, favorable or adverse, the success of the skilled and persistent angler depends upon the presence of the natural insect upon the water, and if present upon whether the trout are rising to and feeding upon it. Moreover, the taste of the brook trout is extremely catholic, and if there happen to be several different flies on the water, the fish are not apt to confine their attentions to only one of them unless that one chances to be present in great numbers. It is a matter of experience that the natural fly may be found on the water, in greater or lesser numbers, and at various times, from the very first day of the open season to its bitter end. But the trout do not always feed upon it. At any rate, the writer has seen the natural insect really abundant on the stream under such a variety of conditions from the first to the last of the season that enumeration is quite impossible.

Looking at the matter from every point of view, it may be said in all truthfulness that no sportsman can forecast with any sort of certain-

ty what the day will bring forth, whether it be windy, calm, cold or warm, or whatever the conditions may be. Often one makes the best scores on apparently the most unfavorable occasions. In the final analysis it's always a case of simply "trying your luck." One thing, however, is certain, nothing can be done, under adverse conditions, unless the tackle is suited to the occasion. Fair-weather fly tackle is distinctly handicapped when the weather is anything but fair. On cold, windy days leave your feather-weight rod in the rack; select a rod with a stiff backbone and strong casting power; use a level line, suited to the rod, so that you can cast it straight into the very teeth of the gale—a lightly tapered line is difficult to cast against a wind. For the same reason use a heavy, level leader. If the season is still young, do not accept defeat until you have tried your largest flies, even as large as number six in large streams, particularly if the stream is in flood.

To go to the opposite extreme, take a hot, bright, still day in the last week of July. The stream is very low and gin-clear. The rapids of April are now gentle riffles; the storied, "deep, black pools" are now quite shallow and very fishable with the fly—and it's the best time to fish them. The well-equipped sportsman and the wise one will now gain every possible advantage by using a four-ounce rod; a light, tapered line, a long, fine, tapered leader, and a single, small, dry fly. Moreover, he will fish upstream, and he will do well to confine his attention to the succession of pools, big and little, found in every trout stream. As a rule, only the little fingerlings may now be found on the riffles, except once in a while, usually in the early morning or at night, when one of the big fish may leave his shady lair on a foraging expedition.

Using the tackle described above, under the conditions as set forth, the angler is almost surely in line for a fair success. Between the extremes mentioned there are various other adverse conditions which must—and can—be met with the proper tackle, the right methods and a patient determination to win out. The trout fly fisherman who has the right spirit and the right tackle need not worry about the pessimistic prophecies of the weather man. Yes, you can even use the dry fly in the rain. It's simply a matter of the plentiful employment of paraffin.—Samuel G. Camp, in Outing.

A GOOD DAY ON A DEVONSHIRE BROOK

A thick drizzle driving along before a strong west wind, downstream of course, settled my destination. I must go where the bushes and bends of the river give most shelter from the wind. A tramp of two and a half miles in waders and waterproof brought me to a tributary of the Taw, and I was soon at work with an alder, as it was early in June. About the third cast the reel jammed. "Now," I said to myself, "see the advantage of your new and expensive reel; all you have to do is to turn the central screw with a coin, take out the barrel, and clear the obstruction." It certainly seemed very simple. A coin was produced. The coin fitted, the screw turned round and came out, but do you think that barrel would move? No. A fraction of an inch would it stir, do what I would. After wrestling with it for some time I gave it up as a bad job. Fortunately I had at the time of the jam sufficient line out for an ordinary cast, otherwise I should have been compelled laboriously to uncoil enough for that purpose.

Meanwhile a fish was rising at the tail of a flat, down which the wind was hurrying. The fly was hurled in his direction and driven back again and again by the wind. Of course, I knew what would happen. I should make a particularly vicious down cut, the wind would suddenly drop, and the big alder descend like a thunderbolt on the unfortunate trout. Happily, the fly came over the fish in a very round-about way, and was promptly accepted. A sharp stroke recovered all the slack and hooked the fish, which was a nice half-pounder, and duly landed.

Soon afterwards I came to some deep water and had to climb up the bank. Now, it is one thing to carry for your own convenience a few yards of slack line in the hand. When wading, I always draw the line in through the rings as the fly comes down towards me, and get rid of the slack by shooting it at the next cast. But it is quite another thing to be compelled to carry five or six coils of line all day. As long as I was wading it was all right, but when I had to emerge from my leafy tunnel, and struggle out through brambles and briars my language got a bit sultry.

After taking one or two quarter-pounders I came to a place where the stream gently glided under some alders, and here two fish were rising. The lower one was soon caught, but the upper one was on the far side of the brook and just a yard above a bare, dead bough which was sticking out of the water. The fish took the fly, was hooked, and promptly hooked downstream. I could do nothing to save the fish, so I stopped the line fouling the bough, and as I waded upstream to clear it, I felt a horrible dead weight

on the line. But as soon as I could shove the rod above the bough and clear the line, I felt a welcome pull on it, and soon had the fish landed. Both these were 100z. fish. A few more fish were taken, and then I saw another rise in some ruffled water, and in a temporary lull saw the fish, a half-pounder. Every time I tried to get the fly up to him down came the wind and my fly landed in the alders that guarded his hole. I went on mechanically hammering away at him till such time as I should catch up in the bushes or get the fly to the fish. A mayfly came down over the fish, but just as it reached him there was a rise a foot to the left. The rod point went up instinctively, and I found the fish had preferred my alder.

With a dozen good fish after two hours' fishing, lunch was an enjoyable meal, and after the first draw at a cigarette I felt at peace with all men; even with the miscreant who made my reel. An hour's fishing after lunch brought me several more fish, though not such big ones as in the morning. And then I began to get uneasy. We have a limit of twenty fish in our club. Now I can't count beyond twelve. After that, whether it is at cricket or fishing, I lose count of my score. Conscience began to prick me and say, "You have got your limit." To which I would reply, "Nonsense! I can't have taken more than eighteen, if that." Eventually I compromised, after fishing the next stream I would count my fish. And lo, twenty-two fish tumbled out of the basket. Now, it is easy enough to find excuses for having too few fish in one's basket. Practice makes perfect at that. But to account for having too many—hoc opus, hic labor est. And would aequus Jupiter in the shape of the club secretary take a kindly view of my transgression. Or should I be warned off shady Eridanus and doomed to spin phantoms in fiery Phlegethon? None of the time-honored excuses seemed to fit the case: fish badly hooked, cannibal fish, etc. But the solution was quite simple. If a two-pounder shrinks to a one-pounder on its journey home from the river, surely twenty-two fish must shrink to twenty on their way home.

There was nothing more to be done but pack up and go home, though there was plenty of time and good water in front of me. And that is the worst of a limit. Perhaps once in a year one finds the big fish rising and taking, fish that have reached their prime; and in the middle of the day one has to pack up and go home. The fish when placed on the scales weighed eight pounds two ounces, a very good, though not extraordinary average for Devonshire.—W. E. B. in Field.

DON'T SHOOT THE ROBINS

A knowledge of his bird friends and enemies is doubly important to the farmer and orchardist in order that he may protect the kinds that earn protection by their services and may drive away or destroy the others. At the present time many kinds of useful birds need direct intervention in their behalf as never before. The encroachments of civilization on timbered tracts and the methods of modern intensive cultivation by destroying or restricting breeding grounds of birds tend to diminish their ranks. The number of insects, on the other hand, is all the time increasing rapidly through importations from abroad and by migration from adjoining territories. Every effort, therefore, to augment the numbers of our useful birds by protecting them from their enemies, by providing nesting facilities, and by furnishing them food in times of stress, especially in winter.

Farmers' Bulletin 513, on "Fifty Common Birds of Farm and Orchard" in North America, thus describes the robin (*planesticus migratorius*): Its length (from tip of bill to tip of tail) is ten inches. It breeds in the United States (except the Gulf States), Canada, Alaska and Mexico; Winters in most of the United States and south to Guatemala. In the North and some parts of the West the robin is among the most cherished of our native birds. Should it ever become rare where now common, its joyous Summer song and familiar presence will be sadly missed in many a homestead. The robin is an omnivorous feeder, and its food includes many orders of insects, with no very pronounced preference for any. It is very fond of earthworms, but its real economic status is determined by the vegetable food, which amounts to about 58 per cent of all. The principal item is fruit, which forms more than 51 per cent of the total food. The fact that in the examination of over 1,200 birds the percentage of wild fruit was found to be five times that of the cultivated varieties indicates that the cultivated varieties indicate berry-bearing shrubs, if planted near orchard, will serve to protect the fruit. In California, in one case, it has been possible to save the fruit from the greedy robins only by the presence of the robin.

The Lure of the Links

By A. E. SWOYER in "Country Life in America"
Illustrations by POLLIN Kirby

LOOKING back upon past events through the spectacles of experience, I cannot understand how I ever came to take up golf. Not understanding, I will cast the blame upon T. Montgomery Smith.

Smith and I labored in the same vineyard—to wit, the office of an architect. We shared our joys and sorrows, our pencils and drawing ink; together we encountered the vicissitudes of the subway and of the dairy lunch. Damon and Pythias had nothing on us.

Then Smith married money; shortly afterward he took to wearing fancy vests, developed the T. Montgomery part of his patronymic, and made himself otherwise objectionable. The dairy lunch knew him no more; he bought an automobile; he acquired a drawl. Finally, the worst happened; golf got him!

I don't know why it is, but as soon as a man takes up the game, he can't rest until he has inoculated all of his friends with the germ. Whether it is because misery loves company, or because he wants to pass along the laughter and contemptuous sneers which greeted his own early efforts, the result is the same. Smith was no exception to the rule; he started to bubble and effervesce by about the third day, but I, poor fool, ignorant of the workings of his mind, plodded peacefully along, unmindful of danger.

Pretty soon he edged over and placed a fat hand affectionately upon my suspender buckle. "Jim," he began, "you're looking pretty seedy; why don't you play golf? Here you are, slaving away eight or nine hours a day and no recreation at all; want your wife to collect your insurance? Get some sense—look at me!"

I did; it was pretty hard to look at anything else with T. Montgomery blocking out the horizon.

"Look at me!" he repeated, with an effort to swell out his chest that made him turn purple in the face. "I was doing the same as you are; working myself to death (he didn't even smile when he said it) and feeling all run down. What did I do? Why, I play eighteen holes of golf every afternoon, and now look at me. Firm, trim, hard as nails, eat like an ostrich—feel fit to fight Jack Johnson!—"

Have any of you fellows talked to a would-be golfer after his fourth attempt? If you have, there is no use in reciting the siren song of Smith; you know the silvery tongued oration that they all get off. If you have not, far be it from me to proceed; I might inoculate you with the germ, and I have enough already upon my conscience.

Suffice it to say that Smith cajoled, jollied, and otherwise persuaded me to join his country club, supplied me with a list of the outfit that I would need, and arranged to meet me on the following afternoon for our initial try-out. I took his enthusiasm at par, and left the office early in order to get my outfit as per Smith's list. I really looked forward to that shopping trip.

On the way downtown I took a look at the aforementioned list in the hope of gleaming some ideas of the game from it. Bear in mind that I did not know whether golf was played on horseback or whether you lined up and chose sides. The first item I saw was "driver."

"Aha!" I thought. "Some more of Smith's new-rich ideas; evidently we do use horses, but by golly! if we do I'll do my own driving." And I crossed that out.

So far so good. But after driver came a string of unintelligible terms like "cleek," "niblick," and "mashie." I was at sea again; nothing like those where I came from. Buying things with those names was too much like ordering from a French menu, so I crossed

them out. Then came something like a caddy bag; what the deuce was that? I remembered using caddis bugs on a fishing trip, but I never yet saw the bag that would hold them. Probably a mistake of Smith's, so I drew a line through that item. By this time the only thing left on that list was golf balls, so I resolved to throw myself upon the mercies of the clerk and rely upon him to select my equipment. I may say without prejudice that I got all that was coming to me, and that goes from every angle.

Out of the half dozen who dashed forward to separate me from my money, I selected the one who looked the least like a confidence man. "I want to get a complete outfit to play 'golf,'" I began, imitating T. Montgomery's best manner. "What do I need?"

Taking a long breath, he began. In the course of fifteen minutes he stopped with a gasp; I was beyond gasping.

"Do I need all of those things?" I asked, feebly.



"Tried to sell me the store and then tried to lease me the site"

"Those might do to start with, sir," he replied. "Of course, if you wish to take up the game seriously you will need—" etc., etc., for another spell of fifteen minutes.

No, I'm not going to bore you with a history of my dealings with that clerk; how he tried to sell me the store, and then tried to lease me the site; how he cried tears of vexation when I refused to buy a pair of gloves with holes in the backs at a price far too much for a perfectly good pair—these things, and more, I must leave to the imagination. Suffice it to say that I got out alive, although with an uncomfortable feeling of lightness in the region of my money pocket. I was satisfied with that at the time, and even on mature reflection I consider myself fortunate.

The next morning a large van drew up in front of the office, and various husky men started to deliver my newly acquired outfit. After my room was pretty well filled up and there was a slight overflow into the front office, I stopped one of the roustabouts, and with the aid of a dollar bill induced him to have the remainder forwarded to the Country Club. Smith had taken the day off—a way which men who marry money will soon acquire—so when quitting time came I grabbed a few of the parcels which seemed easiest to carry and left to keep my appointment.

Smith met my train, a strange, wonderful, weird figure. A pair of knickerbockers adorned the lower segment of his circumference, appropriately trimmed with a pair of red-topped bicycle stockings; about his upper portion flapped one of those baggy English coats with the belt hanging loose, and upon his head a large plaid cap perched rakishly. Other details of his costume are best left undescribed,

but I learned later that his garb was that prescribed by Hoyle, Badminton, or whoever the tutelary deity of golf may be—perhaps old Sandy MacGolf-himself. To me the attire appeared as if designed by some intoxicated Highland chief in a fit of homesickness; of course, this simply shows my lack of taste.

I learned many other things on my way to the club. T. Montgomery informed me that my outfit was totally inane, useless, and puttering. He also stated that the result might have been anticipated from my general worthlessness, and that if ignorance was bliss, he envied me his happiness—and would I come and have a drink? In the light of this climax, I thought it well to disregard the earlier portion of his remarks. After imbibing enough Scotch to get the proper atmosphere we started for the links, it having been previously agreed that Smith was to do the playing, the idea being that I could learn more by watching him than in any other way. I still believe this theory to have been correct; I know that I learned a number of things not included in the philosophy of Horatio or of any other man.

When we reached a level space, Smith removed a club with a large wooden head from a bag held by a small boy, also with a large wooden head, and leaned it up against sort of a water-cooler—which was standing close by. Then he took a handful of sand from a box attached to the cooler and built it into a little mound which he called a tee. "I asked him the reason for this name, as in my mind sand was more associated with sugar than with the product exploited by the great Sir Thomas. I guess he didn't know, for he paid no attention. The tee constructed to his liking and a brand-new ball placed thereon, he seized the



"The club swung around and knocked me insensible for a few moments"

aftermentioned club, assumed a position that made him look like a wish bone and which he called a "stance," and waved the stick at the ball a few times. Nothing happened, and Smith responded to my inquiry that he was "addressing" the ball. It seemed a rude form of address, but I let it pass.

Pointing to a small red flag located about a quarter of a mile away, Smith announced that it showed the line to the first hole, and that he, therefore, would drive directly over it. Pivoting upon one foot with all the grace and charm of a young hippopotamus, Smith drew back the club and took a mighty swing; I couldn't at once see what happened, as I was

standing a trifle close and the head of the club swung around and knocked me insensible for a few moments. But as Smith berated me soundly, as soon as I came to, for spoiling his stroke, I judged that something went wrong; at any rate, I noticed that the ball was still on the tee. He was so decent about accepting my apologies for letting him hit me that I asked no questions.

The wagging performance being repeated, T. Montgomery smote another vicious swipe with what seemed to be a totally inadequate result, for the ball trickled gently off the heap of sand and rolled languidly for about six



"Smith toppled heavily back into the trench"

inches. Smith said he played it in this manner to show me the results of "topping" a ball, as well as the proper use of a "brassie," the latter being the same as a driver with the addition of a brass name plate.

This time the ball went a good deal farther, I believe; I can't be sure, for Smith seemed to strike a trifle low and it took some time to get the dirt out of my eyes. I think that while my head was turned he picked up the ball and threw it some distance, but as I was not certain I did not mention it. We had some difficulty in locating the ball, but finally found it at the bottom of a small brook which Smith called a "water-hazard."

"Now here, Jim, is a chance to show you some really good golf!" announced Smith. "A beginner would pick the ball out and lose a stroke, but I shall play it where it lies!"

He selected another club with a head something like a soup ladle, straddled the brook, and prepared to strike. I noticed that Caddy, as the small boy was named, had retired for a considerable distance, and as I did not wish to hamper the stroke, I did likewise. Perhaps I was too far away, but I did not seem to catch the details of this play, either; from my position it looked like an eruption of Old Faithful. I saw the reason, now, for the spoon-shaped club; Smith was going to scoop the water out of the brook so that he could get at the ball. He must have been getting down to it, for there was so much moisture in the air above him that the setting sun showed a distinct rainbow; I know that it was not a halo, anyway—not with the language he was using. It seemed too bad, just when Smith was doing so well, that his foot should slip and seat him in the brook; as he said, he could have made it in another stroke.

As he was pretty wet, he suggested that we

go into a sand bunker which lay a little off the regular course, where he could show me a few special strokes while his clothes dried. So we climbed down into a trench, and Smith threw another ball on the ground. "You see, Jim," he began, "there are two ways to get out of one of these things; you can chop just under the ball, using a short grip, or you can take a full swing and carry the ball and the sand out together. I'll show you the 'chop' first." He seized a stick, holding it down pretty close to the head, and made a vicious cut at the ball. I think that he had forgotten for a moment that when the head of the club moved in one direction the handle would travel in another; at any rate he emitted a startled grunt when the latter became violently tangent to his circumference at the equator. The ball had disappeared, and I thought for a moment that he had knocked it out of the trench; instead, he had erred a trifle and had driven it into the sand. Of course, as Smith said, it didn't really make any difference, as he had shown me the principle of the stroke, which was the main thing.

So he took the niblick and spooned the ball and several cubic yards of sand out at one stroke. As we climbed out after it, I heard a sharp crack, and Smith toppled heavily back into the trench; some one had made a drive considerably off the line and Smith's head had come up just in time to connect with the ball. The chap who had made the shot came up in time to help me revive Smith; he was very decent about it and thanked us for keeping him out of the bunker.

It was now quite late, and although Smith wanted to keep on, I felt that I had learned enough for one day, and we went home. "I was not very favorably impressed with golf; if that was a sample of the game, I could readily understand how a fellow might enjoy a couple of thirty-minute halves of football, or even a trip in the subway, by way of resting up after a day of it. But I had my membership and my outfit, so I went out again and addressed the ball, got into bunkers, and did all the usual stunts. Then, before I knew it, the germ had me!"

I stole every minute I could find to put it in on the links. Honor knew me no more; I could take sixty-eight strokes to make a hole and enter a "4" on my card as blithely as T. Ananias or B. Munchausen in their most halcyon days could have done. It took me one hour and a half to pass a sporting goods store. I broke into the baby's unbreakable bank to secure the price of a putter such as I heard Hilton used. After a time I lost all my friends. When I met my own children they failed to know me—but every caddy on the links was familiar enough with me to be disrespectful. I'd come home with an ache in my back, blisters on my hands, and a breath warranted to intoxicate the most hardened man about town at a distance of one city block. But—I couldn't quit!

Then Fate intervened—I lost both arms in a railroad wreck. The blow was a bitter one, but time has reconciled me; I am happy once more. And so I say unto you, "Beware the lure of the links!" Never touch a golf club, and if you have the habit, break it, if you have to lay your arms upon the sacrificial track. As my wife, in the midst of our rejuvenated home says, "Better a man with no arms than one who is a golfer!"

LIBRARIES AID TO EDUCATION

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Library Association was held at the Municipal College, Bournemouth, Eng., recently. The Association was welcomed to Bournemouth by the mayor, Alderman McCalmont Hill and several members of the Bournemouth council and library committee.

The president, the Earl of Malmesbury, in the course of his remarks, said that the educational ideal had more and more assumed a very large place in the national outlook, but its development must be gradual, normal and spontaneous. As a nation they were passing through a most critical moment in their history. There were two powerful but pernicious agencies at work just now, the forces of superficiality and cosmopolitanism. Their Association could do much to remedy this state of things. The mistake that had been made by well-meaning fanatics was that they had persuaded themselves into a belief that every child was destined to become a literary genius if you only kept him at school long enough, and poured enough public money upon his de-

fenceless head. Such a notion was grotesque. The state's duty was strictly limited to starting the little feet upon the road to knowledge, but the finding of the key belonged not to all. It was for those who had sought and found it that the doors of their great educational institutions should be thrown open. His only regret was that the Association for the moment did not occupy a more definite position in the general scheme of education. It was not to set up a false standard of superiority, by making those who read believe that they were better than the rest of mankind, that libraries existed, but to inculcate a more truly individual knowledge of things which concerned humanity and to secure a more reasoned and more impartial judgment on matters affecting their everyday life.

A paper on "Co-operative Specializing by Municipal Libraries" was read by Mr. A. A. Garstang, Southport, who discussed the possibility of co-operation by groups of local libraries in the selection of their books on literary and scientific subjects. Mr. Garstang consider-

ed that every library should specialize in some subject beyond the bounds of its own parochial needs, and by a mutual co-operation between groups of libraries much might be done to promote research by serious students resident in the area in which great groups were situated.

Mr. J. McKillop read a paper on the extension of the public library to rural districts, and recommended drastic changes in the present methods of library administration. Comparing urban with rural populations, he said that about 88 per cent of the former had access as a civic right to public libraries, while only 1 1/2 per cent of the rural population had the same privilege. It was eminently desirable that any one desiring books should have access to them, and there should be a unified service for the country. The time was ripe for another inquiry, and the demand for it should be pressed forward at once.

"Once a friend of mine and I agreed that it would be helpful for each of us to tell the other his faults."

"How did it work?"

"We haven't spoken for nine years."

To do no more is the wisest repentance.—Luther.

PREHISTORIC FIND IN SARDINIA

Discoveries of immense importance regarding knowledge of prehistoric times are being made in southern Sardinia, under the auspices of the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction.

Beneath the ancient Christian church of St. Anastasia has been found a large subterranean temple, whose date reaches back fully 1,000 years before Christ. The temple is constructed of huge unhewn masses of stone, which enshrine a sacred fountain called the "Fount of Pains," which the explorers found still running. It is said to possess medicinal properties. Sacred images were found intact.

The mural decorations are well preserved. These indicate the worship of the earth goddess and the prevalence of bull worship, as there is a ponderous statue of a male divinity with a bull's head. Excavators are now busy clearing the beautiful side chapels, which are richly adorned with ceramic work.

The sepulchres disclose remarkable statues of ancient warriors, which the archaeologists declare are proof of the correctness of the contention of the illustrious Schiaparelli and other

Egyptologists that the Sardinian fighters alluded to under the name Sardana in the monuments of the nineteenth dynasty, really participated in arduous enterprises and piratical campaigns on the coast of lower Egypt.

This is the most interesting of all the finds on account of the considerable modification it is bound to effect in scientific ideas accepted regarding the relative origin of copper and bronze in the Mediterranean.

There is being uncovered at Ortu, alongside some ancient copper mines at Grest, a prehistoric foundry, with all the furnaces for smelting. The moulds for casting are just as they were abandoned a thousand years ago in the transition periods between the ages of stone and bronze.

The methods then obtaining in the Sardinian foundry industry, as here demonstrated, were most ingenious.

Watch lest prosperity destroy generosity.—H. W. Beecher.

The Autumn Garden

By
N. H. ELSWORTH
in
"The House Beautiful"

THE well-ordered garden attains its crowning glory in Autumn. From the time the daffodils took the winds of Spring with beauty through the May weeks of tulip bloom; the June festival of the peonies; the July carnival of the poppies; and the August display of the larkspurs, the lilies and the phloxes, there has been a gradual culmination of blossom beauty until it reaches the grand climax in which many of the earlier flowers unite with the later ones in compassing the result that can be seen only in this first month of Autumn. Annual and perennial herbs combine with the Summer-flowering bulbs to paint myriads of beautiful pictures against the leafy backgrounds of trees and shrubs.

These Autumn flowers serve for the adornment of both the garden and the home. They are produced in such profusion that many can well be spared for cutting, and as the colder mornings and evenings lead to indoor rather than outdoor living, they help to bridge over the transition period by lighting up interiors with the garnered sunshine of their petals.

Among the annuals the China asters are justly favorites with most flower-lovers. The fluffy balls of the comet and the ostrich plume varieties are particularly captivating in loose arrangements in low broad flower-bowls. The more stately Victoria types look better in cylindrical jars, not too tall. The long stems of the branching asters may be displayed in taller vases, while those new-old favorites, the single varieties, require a spreading effect in jars low or high to reveal their individual charm.

Any of the dwarf China asters may be utilized to great advantage by transferring the plants just as they begin to blossom, to jardinières, or even water-tight flower jars. The soil should be thoroughly watered some hours before the asters are taken up. The root system is very compact, so that they can practically all be moved with a solid ball of earth. With reasonable care the plants will blossom fully and satisfactorily after being transplanted.

In this month also the finer late sorts of cosmos come into full bloom. This is a fitting companion to the China aster. The latter is unsurpassed among the annuals for broad, low, decorative effects, and the former is unrivalled for higher effects. One of the best garden arrangements is a border bed with cosmos or China asters.

The cosmos has both grace of form and beauty of color. The flowers are lightly poised on the end of long and slender but substantial stems with a background of decorative buds and delicate leaves. As they grow, the flowers are so spread out that each seems to have abundant room to display its beauty, a hint that should be followed when the blossoms are cut for indoor use. A loosely-spreading arrangement of a few branches in a neutral-toned flower-bowl is very effective.

Several other annual flowers are at their best in Autumn. Both the dwarf and the tall marigolds give golden lights to these parts of the garden where they grow. Their colors have peculiar carrying power, and it is a pity that their strong odor prevents their general use for indoor decoration. The large double flowers of such varieties as *Pride of the Garden*, make a resplendent mass of color when displayed in flower jars. The little *Pumila* marigolds are also very attractive at this season; the compact plants showing a mass of rather small single flowers that are too little known in America.

Many of the perennials that bloom in early Autumn look better in the garden than in the house. Such showy blossoms as the heleniums and the coarser sunflowers, the cone-flowers and the coreopsis do not tempt one to pick them, though they may be very effective in the landscape picture. So also the Japanese anemones and the balloon-flower or platycodon. But the perennial phloxes may be used indoors to excellent advantage, and the more delicate varieties of larkspur also. The main flowering of the phloxes is likely to have passed, but if they have been held back for



CACTUS DAHLIAS



MARIGOLDS



COSMOS



GLADIOLI

late blooming by pruning in June, they will still make an effective showing.

The Summer-flowering bulbs furnish important features of the display. Lilies, dahlias and gladioli should all be now in evidence, with their varying and distinctive types of flowers. The white Madonna lily, Ben Jonson's "flower of light," is likely to have passed, but other stately lilies still grace the garden. The various varieties of the splendid speciosum type are especially abundant.

Taken as single stalks, the sword lilies or gladioli furnish the most strikingly beautiful flowers of the Autumn display. The rich color tones of the modern varieties are beyond praise. One enthusiastic grower calls them the joy of his garden, and it is significant of the strength of their appeal that several specialists devote themselves chiefly or exclusively to these plants. The catalogues sent out by these enthusiasts are so full of beautiful pictures in monotone and color that everyone who sees them is likely to want to grow such flowers.

These sword lilies are even more useful for decoration indoors and on porches than in the garden. Like the lilies of the earlier weeks of Summer, the stalks can be cut as the first flowers expand; and the ends placed in water in attractive jars, with the confident expectation that they will blossom for weeks as one flower fades and another opens. In this way the blossoms will travel up the long stalk, each group of expanding petals seeming to vie in lustrous color tones with those that have gone before.

Tall, stately jars are needed for the proper setting of these glorious flower stalks. To carry out the lines of the picture vertical effects must be preserved and not too many stalks crowded into one jar.

The dahlias lack the rhythmic grace of line shown by the lilies, as well as the broad expanse of color shown by the gladioli. The modern types, however, have decorative forms and attractive colors that render them of decided value for garden and home adornment. For use as cut flowers, the cactus-dahlias, both single and double, are the most desirable, as they last well, have fairly long stems and are the most decorative of the group.

Autumn is rich in flower beauty in the larger landscape gardens beyond the narrow borders of our formal planting.

Everywhere "the lands are lit
With all the Autumn blaze of goldenrod,
And everywhere the purple asters nod
And bend and wave and flit."

The goldenrods and asters are indeed the chief wild flowers of early Autumn, and only their abundance in the fields and woods prevents us from using them more largely in our gardens. Yet the hardy asters deserve general planting in our borders.

Many other color notes are struck by the wild flowers at this season. The brilliant red of the cardinal flower, the violet-blue of the chicory, the purple of the gentians, and the yellow of the evening primroses are all colors that deserve recognition in garden planning.

With the exception of the Madonna Lily, which should be set either in August or early in September, most of the lilies may be planted late in September, or in October to good advantage. Very few of them can be planted in Spring with successful results, unless one buys the lilies started in pots, which some of the florists offer. Few flowers yield so attractive displays during the weeks of mid-Summer as do the lilies, so that this is particularly a group to utilize upon the grounds of the Summer home. Lilies fit in admirably along the borders of shrubbery or along stone walls and similar situations. The various sorts blend together better than most types of flowers. The form of the lily is so distinctive and the colors are so beautiful, that there is little lack of harmony when the various species are intermingled.

No flowers are better adapted to improve garden conditions than some of the perennials that may be planted in September. For the perennials are the main dependence of most good gardens, and increase so from year to year that there is great satisfaction in getting them established.

STORING POTATOES

As it is nearing the time of year to store potatoes for the coming season, my experience may be of interest to your readers. In my tests of many ways of keeping potatoes for late Summer use, one way at least appears to me as worthy of description in your paper.

Dig a pit about six or seven feet deep, and about four or five feet wide, but not wider, and any kind of an entrance way that suits the maker will do, providing it can be closed as

securely as the rest of the pit. The reason I do not advocate more than five feet wide is because a pit of that width can be covered cheaper and stronger than a wider one; besides there is less danger of loss by heating when the pit is comparatively narrow. If the pit is narrow the potatoes will never heat, whereas if the pit is wide and the potatoes piled high there is so much heat in them that it is almost impossible to keep them cool enough by any sort of treatment in a country like ours, where the weather varies so much from warm to cold. If in a big pile and covered light enough for warm weather in Winter, the frost may catch them before we know it. But when in a narrow pit, as has been described, the temperature of the earth on the sides of the pit will have a very great influence on the temperature of the potatoes. Of course, the pit can be long enough and deep enough to put in as many potatoes as desired, and not interfere with the keeping qualities in the least, as would be the case in a wider place. Select a slight elevation and sandy soil if possible, so as to make reasonably sure of a dry bottom to the pit. My way to construct the pit is to dig the place the length wanted to hold the desired number of bushels and the width stated above. In order to make sure that the weight of the roof will not cause the sides to cave in, set a row of common fence posts alongside of the wall, about four feet apart will do, on either side, so a stringer can be placed on the top of the posts just even with the top of the ground on each side, but do not board up the sides, as you lose the effect of the earth to a large extent in keeping the potatoes cool.

Then ordinary fence posts will do to cover with, as they are the right length to put on crosswise, and make a good, strong support for the heavy roof. Some slough hay or any sort of litter will do to place on the posts to prevent the dirt from rattling through between the posts. Slough hay makes the best litter for this purpose, as it lasts better under ground than most anything else. Place about two feet of dirt at the edges of the pit, and enough higher in the middle to make a good watershed. Then let that dirt freeze good and hard; it will take a lot of frost to go through two feet of earth. After it is well frozen, if there is snow on it, it will be all the better. Next, put on some stable manure; horse manure is best to prevent the frost from going through to the potatoes. If more snow falls, put on more manure, but not so much at a time as to cause heating, or it will melt the snow, and this is liable to draw the frost out of the dirt roof, which I aim to avoid, as the

frozen dirt is needed to keep the potatoes, and can be retained until very late in Summer. You will notice that the manure serves two purposes. It prevents the frost going through to the potatoes and also holds the frost in the roof, which serves to make a regular refrigerator of your potato pit. By this arrangement the walls and roof keep the potatoes or other vegetables so cool that they can be kept in the best of condition. I have kept potatoes until the August following digging in this way, and received a handsome price for my trouble, but it is not necessary to keep them quite so late as that; as a rule, new ones are ready before that time. I have found that just before the new ones come on the market, if the old ones have been kept in this way, that it pays well for the care taken, which really is little if any more trouble than the ordinary way, which lets them grow, and by late May or early June become comparatively useless. By way of encouraging me in keeping my potatoes this way, the merchants that I have been dealing with ask me to hold my crop until the other potatoes are gone, for I can hold them better than they can, and their customers are willing to back them by paying me a good price in order to be able to get such well-kept potatoes so late in the season, and I will say in conclusion that my faith in this way of keeping potatoes is based on four years of success.—D. W. Warner, Edmonton, in Farm and Ranch Review.

STORING GREEN TOMATOES

Just as soon as the average date of the first killing frost approaches in the latitude in which you live, gather all the green tomatoes, big and little, and sort them over, putting the fairest and largest in one lot, and the smaller and inferior ones in another. Put a large crumpled newspaper in the bottom of a clean wooden box (a cracker box is best, because it has no resinous odors, such as a pine box gives out, that may be imparted to the fruit), place a layer of the large tomatoes upon the paper, leaving a space of say an inch between; then put on another layer of crumpled newspaper, pressing it down carefully into the interstices and around the edges, so the tomatoes may be kept from contact and from the air, and so on, layer upon layer with crumpled newspapers between until the box is full; tack a cover on, so that neither mice nor chickens may attack them, and set the boxes in your barn or some dry, cool place, such as a fruit or root cellar. If placed in a barn they should be shielded from severe cold with hay or straw, until the weather gets too cold for their safety, then they must be stored in a frost-proof but not too warm place, as heat, of course, will ripen them too rapidly.

If they are kept thus at a cool and even temperature, somewhat above freezing, the time of their ripening may be delayed until or beyond New Year's. This may be called putting them in "cool" storage; but if put into cold storage with ice, and an exact, even, cool temperature maintained, their time of ripening can be lengthened out almost until Spring.

It will, of course, be found necessary to examine them from time to time, to remove ripe or decaying fruit. I have put them up some years, wrapped each one separately in pieces of paper, but this makes the examination more difficult, as each tomato has to be unwrapped to ascertain its condition.

The larger ripened fruit should bring a good price in market, in mid-Winter. They should be wrapped separately, or two together, not touching each other, neatly in square pieces of clean, unprinted newspaper, and packed in boxes or crates. Put the fruit in on edge. The contrast in color of the brilliant red of the fruit with the white paper, when the fruit is partially removed, will be found very attractive.

This beautiful flowering, which has been so much admired, is the result of the care taken in the storage of the fruit.

A PAGE of INTEREST to WOMEN

"THE MATRIMONIAL DEEP"

There is a popular but ill-founded idea abroad that the early years of married life are all honey and "mooning," and that the danger-zone of matrimony, where sudden squalls of temper, opposing currents of temperament, contrary winds of opinion and drifting icebergs of coldness are to be expected, which may make for disaster and shipwreck of home and happiness, lies further on in the voyage of life.

As a matter of fact, if a young couple manage to sail prosperously over the first two years of married life, they may generally regard their prospects of continued happiness—or their friends may for them, for young folk are rarely given to introspection—as singularly propitious.

By its nature, marriage is the supreme test of heart constancy.

Its intimate association, besides which all other intimacies are distant and superficial, puts a great strain upon the amenities.

Blessed is the man who continues to be his wife's ideal and paragon and model when she has seen him in all weathers and moods and under all circumstances for a whole twelve months.

Thrice blessed is the woman who, having inevitably lost something of her glamor and mystery and fine essence of romance, which clings like a sweet perfume about the subtle days of courtship, has succeeded in gaining in the same time a corresponding advantage in her husband's respect, trust and comradeship.

The early years of married life are full of pitfalls for the unwary, the careless and the blind.

Realization rarely tallies with expectation—hope seldom finds its full fruition. "The white flower of a blameless life" is apt to wilt a little in the fierce sun of matrimony.

Most of the pitfalls inherent in these early days are due to excessive and unwarranted expectation on the part of the contracting parties, and the sense of disappointment and disillusion when the fanciful picture of paradisaal bliss is found to have been much too highly colored to bear any resemblance to dull reality.

The man who thinks he has wedded an angel—the woman who imagines that she has espoused a demi-god—are equally doomed to a rude awakening.

Lo! The one is but a woman; the other but a man!

If the man be an "intellectual"—if his mental caliber, that is, be above the common-rule of men, he is especially liable to disenchantment on this side of his nature.

Clever men—possibly by the same rule of a balancing instinct which so often causes tall men to choose tiny wives—seldom wed equally clever women.

The wife's ignorances and very obvious "limitations" jar upon the "superior" husband. He makes the fatal mistake of instructing her and very few women can stand instruction.

If he is sane and sensible as well as clever he will find a certain restfulness in his wife's mediocrity, and will keep his logic and his motaphysics and his intellectual fireworks for the club—if they will tolerate them—the classroom and the study.

But there is a horrible danger of such a man beginning to take his wife to task for her deficiencies and her lack of knowledge and her meagre conversational powers.

Thus he will find a swift, deep road to the matrimonial Hades!

On the other hand, a poetical, highly sympathetic and finely-strung woman marries a man whom she sincerely loves for his fine, solid, manly qualities—his strength, honesty, truthfulness and simple candor.

She knows that he can never see life from her lofty standpoint, or understand the poignances and raptures of things as she feels them and understands them.

If she is content with a man's manly, whole-hearted love—a thing to be very thankful for, methinks—and does not set about trying—to put it rudely—to "make a silk purse out of a sow's ear," hers may prove an ideally happy marriage, that unity of opposites which tends to peace.

But, unfortunately, a woman is apt to think of "affinities" and "twin souls" and "marriages made in heaven," which are more often made in the other place—and to let this subtle discontent show.

I have heard men vow that they would rather be hanged than marry a clever wife.

Yet clever wives have been some of God's best. Brilliance has often been mated with simple solidity to the enhancement of both qualities, and has left a record of harmony.

But most people are neither poetic or artistic, neither scientific or aesthetic, not aught else distinguished or abnormal.

They are just "plain folk." Are there any pitfalls for these?

Thomas Hardy has revealed, as perhaps no man has ever revealed before, the material for tragedy which lies dormant, perhaps—but subject to a sudden and terrible awakening—in commonplace natures and obscure lives.

In fact, upon any plane—when two people are wedded—they fix, as it were, a ring fence around their dual life, within which they have to work out their own destinies for weal or woe.

It is this new and unrelieved proximity which makes early married life often so trying.

Heretofore, if the couple "disagreed" or were sulky or out-of-sorts, they could separate for a while, and, perchance, the next time they met the cloud had passed of itself.

Now they are living in the same house—alone—together.

The clock ticks monotonously against the grim silence of their estrangement.

The air is electrical with bitter thoughts which may momentarily find vent in scorching, blasting speech.

The last things said are turning themselves over with fierce iteration in the minds of each.

There is no baby yet to create a diversion by its hunger or its pain or its sudden smile.

The man and woman are alone, and they cannot "go home," because there is no home to go to unless they make one together.

If the pair are possessed of the thrice-blessed sense of humor, they may be saved—yet it is generally a mistake to joke with a woman who loves you.

She is fatally apt to take the joke seriously.

The man who loves himself first and best cannot possibly make a good husband—because love is giving and not taking, and is essentially unselfish.

No young wife can mistake or easily forgive this sort of thing. She will speedily discover that she has got a thoroughly self-centered man to deal with, and unless she wants to sink to the position of housekeeper or upper servant, she will inevitably rebel.

He simply wants someone to fetch and carry for him, and the only love he knows is love of self.

When that is expended, he has no more left for anyone else.

Self-pleasing has ruined more homes than drink!

The very essence of marriage is merging oneself in the life of another, so that the man—and it is more commonly a man's fault—or woman who fails here fails woefully.

(To Be Continued.)

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

My Best Friend.—The most careless observer of the times cannot fail but be struck with the immense growth of the feminist movement. Whether we like it, or whether we do not, it is obvious that this is to have a very strong influence upon the present and succeeding generations. There is no doubt that the well-educated woman of today is a force to be recognized and acknowledged. And the term "well-educated" does not end within the limits of one class now, but is applicable to well-nigh all.

A wit, the other day, referred to the lower classes as the highly-educated classes; the middle class as the slightly educated, and the upper as the uneducated classes. Such satire is certainly amusing, as satire sometimes fails to be, and yet it may be that there is a grain of truth in the statement. At any rate, brains have a far greater chance of receiving their true market value today than ever before, for class distinctions are not so rigid or handicapping, blink it though we may.

Thus there has grown up in our midst a great number of women, largely recruited from the middle and lower classes, who are economically independent, or if not that yet, are in a very fair way to becoming so. Many of these women earn their living through their intellects, and therefore are practiced in the great art of training the mind. They can weigh up a situation, organize a movement or direct an undertaking with greatest ease, and much practical cleverness. Some of the best work in the world today is being done by women, and womanly women at that, with no intention or desire to poach upon man's rightful preserves.

This type of woman is the product of very recent times indeed. She was practically unheard of as short a time as five-and-twenty years ago, but in the last quarter of a century times have moved with enormous rapidity, in this as well as countless other directions.

In this brief span she has been born, and grown and flourished, while the Age can be proud of this, its latest child. For the New Woman at her best is by no means the supercilious, dogmatic creature that some would have us believe. Instead, she represents womanhood at its highest and best—sympathetic, warm-hearted, generous, loving and true, with a keen sense for the amenities and niceties of life, and great feminine attraction. The difference lies in a certain kind of clear, crisp cleverness, which is evident in every action and every thought, this being not the intellect of the mind alone, but of the heart as well.

It is a very saving title beneath which these articles appear, week by week, since all that does not rank under the heading Gowns can assuredly rank beneath that of Gossip. It is almost unnecessary to refute the idea that the New Woman cares no longer for feminine fancies and fripperies, holding these too unimportant for notice. Ordinary observation, alone, declares this to be untrue. The clever woman of today brings the same astuteness to bear upon her wardrobe as upon other details in her



A small and distinctive model of amethyst velvet, trimmed with a band of skunk and a sail shaped wing of matching moire silk, edged with skunk.

life, with wholly charming result, finding that subject well worthy of her attention. Dress reaches very little short of being a fine art, appealing to the imagination, and a sense of beauty as well in countless instances.

There are certain master brains amongst the great designers who regulate the fashions of the civilized world, and from a tiny conclave of picked minds issue the mandates and decrees which will be obeyed far and near. Trained intellect, therefore, is behind the current mode of the moment, and since like responds to like, it is intellect that replies. Fashion, with its constantly varying interpretations, is in very truth the most fascinating of pursuits, for its interest never falls or flags, but gains with every season that passes.

This Summer has undoubtedly witnessed the triumph of the white buckskin shoe. It has conquered any objections lodged against it, and is certainly the most appropriate footwear with a white or pale-hued Summer frock. To look its best, the shoe must be buckskin and no inferior prototype. Buckskin may be more expensive to purchase, yet it is undoubtedly cheaper in the long run, since other forms of white shoes lose their shape and in the shortest space of time are anything but becoming to the foot.

An amusing question has recently been mooted in one of the leading daily papers, as to whether women are abandoning the veil or no. It is very safe to hazard an answer. Veils are far too important an adjunct of dress to be lightly cast aside. Not only are they softening to the face, but they impart a definite finish to the hat they surround. Again, the veil is a very powerful protection against too unkind elements, and therefore has a considerable amount of reliance placed upon it. Colored veils are amongst the past favorites of fashion, but the latest whim centres round a rather closely woven mesh of black and white mixtures. Sojourners at the sea should not ignore the claims of the white lace veil, since this minimizes the effects of too great a glare.

The newest form of motoring veil is made with a partially detached front, for all the world like a small curtain, this fastening round at the back of the neck. The rest of the veil is then free to lie over the hat.

Poor woman has been getting what the Private Secretary used to call "good hard knocks" again, and her figure has roused woe and lamentation from a very distinguished artist whose pictures are famous all the world over.

He was asked the other day if the influence of athletics upon the physique of womankind

was likely to lead to girls coming to possess the figures of men—to an extent, at least. But his reply was that few women go in for athletics sufficiently to change their development. Those who do are in such a minority as to be negligible. "Undoubtedly," said he, "the figures of Englishwomen have grown worse, and it is extremely difficult for an artist now to find an ideal model." In my profession, we are students of anatomy almost as much as doctors are, and we know how figures are corrupted. I hold that the corset is the reason for the feminine figure being worse than it was.

"You scarcely ever see a normal length of neck nowadays in a woman, because the shoulders are of necessity held so high. The impression of squareness in the shoulders given by the modern girl is due to the unnatural holding in at the waist by the corset. Young women are growing flat-chested, and that also I ascribe to the corset."

"I paint pictures in which the figures are of women of the last century at its beginning, when the women wore the high-waisted gown and no corset. I have many girls and young women to sit for me, and I find that they cannot pose in these gowns properly. They always sit as though they were wearing corsets; and I have often devised poses, which I can do, but which the models cannot because they have lost the natural way to bend."

Good-bye until next week.

I am, ever yours,

M.

THE GIRL "EN GARÇON"

(Continued)

All dinner invitations should be answered at once with a definite acceptance or refusal, also all invitations to "at homes," whether afternoon or evening ones, on which the words "R.S.V.P." are either printed or written.

It would be permissible for a girl to write and ask if she might leave the invitation open and go or not, as she was able, when the day arrived, if it were from a friend of her own standing or one whom she knew well, but if it were from a lady of higher rank than herself or from an elder lady or one with whom she had but a slight acquaintance, it would be quite incorrect for her to do so, and be looked upon as, if not an impertinence, a sign of social ignorance as to what was the right thing to do.

Afternoon "at home" cards do not, as a rule, have the letters "R.S.V.P." printed upon them, and when they are omitted it means that the invited guest need not send a reply, but leave it open and go or not, as she is able.

When, however, a girl knows for certain that she will not be able to go—for a worker is seldom free of an afternoon on week-days—she should write to her would-be hostess, express her regret at not being able to accept the invitation, and frankly tell her the reason, which is that, being at work, she cannot get away in the afternoon.

But, if there is a possibility of her being able to go, she need not write to refuse, but can wait until the day comes, then, if she finds that she cannot go, she should write to express her regret.

In both these cases she should, as well as writing, call upon the hostess at the first opportunity that presents itself after the "at home" has taken place.

It is the doing of these small courtesies that helps people on socially, and however independent a girl may be, she needs friends, and, therefore, it is foolish to throw away her chances of making them, besides, it is good for the girl, socially, to mix with those in her own rank of life; it enlarges her mind and widens her view of life, its responsibilities and duties, for those who live much alone are apt to become cramped and narrow, thinking of themselves too much, and therefore a certain amount of society is good and wholesome for every girl.

Very often, after a letter of introduction has been received, there follows an invitation to luncheon, and if the hostess knows that the girl invited is a worker, and therefore busy during the week, she fixes it for Sunday as being the only day the invited guest is likely to be free; but, whatever the day or the hour should be, the guest must arrive punctually, and—a most important thing this—not stay too long after the adjournment to the drawing-room.

From a quarter of an hour to twenty minutes is the correct time, though, of course, if a hostess pressed a girl to stay longer, it would be the correct thing to do.

But that is one of the things in which a girl has to depend upon her own tact and sense of the fitness of things.

A shy, nervous girl, one who is not accustomed to much going out, often finds a difficulty as to when and how to take her leave when lunching out or after tea, and very often outsits her welcome through sheer awkwardness and timidity.

Such a one, when on her rising to leave the hostess says: "O, must you go?" takes it for an invitation to stay longer, and is in doubt whether to remain or not.

As a matter of fact, the words are a mere formula, a polite phrase which many hostesses

get into the way of using, and it does not necessarily mean: "I want you to stay!"

Indeed, nineteen out of twenty hostesses would be astonished if their words were accepted literally.

If, however, she said: "Do stay a little longer," or some such words, and said them as if she really meant them, then the guest would quite correctly remain longer if she were willing and able to do so.

But a rule to follow, and a good one, especially when one is only slightly acquainted with the hostess, is not to stay too long, or, in other words, to outstay one's welcome.

A girl on her own has, in many of these minor social matters, to depend upon her own judgment, but if she follows the dictates of courtesy and the instinctive feeling of what is right, that, fortunately, is one of the things that most women are more or less gifted with, the mistakes she makes will be few and but of little consequence.

SOME RECIPES

CREME AU FOIE GRAS GLACE

Season a pint of thick cream with a pinch each of salt and coralline pepper; add half a pint of just liquid aspic, and freeze in a freezer until just setting. Line a plain mould about one and a half inches thick with this ice, lay into it the contents of a jar of pate de foie gras with truffles, carefully taking away all grease in the latter, fill up with more of the frozen cream, and leave it in the ice cave for an hour or until nicely set.

ICED SOUFFLE AU FOIE GRAS

Season a pint of stiffly-whipped cream, as above, and mix into it the contents of a tin of foie gras, truffle, broken up small. Freeze this, and when just not quite firm, stir in a gill of stiffly-whipped cream, pack the whole in a well-papered souffle mould, and freeze for an hour or more. This recipe may be varied by using fish or crab, lobster, etc., and in this case the dish, rich, it is true, but delicious nevertheless, is improved by the addition of a little mayonnaise or tomato mayonnaise, instead of all cream.

ICED ANCHOVY CREAMS

Wash and bone six anchovies, and pound them with the yolk of a hard-boiled egg, a tablespoonful of oil, a dust of cayenne, and as many drops of carmine as will make the whole a nice warm pink. When all is smooth, mix in a gill of aspic just not quite set, and pass through a straining-cloth. Then stir in one and a half gills of stiffly-whipped cream, fill little diorle moulds with the mixture, freeze, again for half an hour, turn out, and decorate with flavored cream piped on to each little mould. Needless to say, sardines may be used instead of anchovies, if liked.

ICED CURRY

Have ready some finely-minced lobster or crab, prawns, salmon, or herring, and stir into it some good Tartare sauce, strongly flavored with curry powder. Put this in a basin and freeze for one and a half hours. Have ready also some well-boiled rice, and ice this similarly. Fill some little ramekin cases with the fish mixture, pile up the rice on top, and finish with some whipped cream flavored with anchovy essence, piped on each.

A SIMPLE SAVORY MOUSSE

Have half a pound of cold, cooked, minced and sieved meat, ham or game, whip two gills of cream stiffly. Whip these together and put the mixture into a china souffle dish, and when quite set, pour over it some aspic or savory jelly. Freeze, turn out and ornament with whipped cream and whipped jelly.

CREME RAIFORT

Wash, scrape and grate very finely a stick of young horseradish, whisk it quickly into a gill of stiffly-whipped cream, flavoring with chilli vinegar; add the yolk of a hard-boiled egg, a little mustard, castor sugar and celery salt. Put the whole, well mixed, into a border mould, freeze and turn out, and use with neatly-sliced cold beef, round it, and a salad in the centre.

ECLAIRS

Have some good choux paste, and force it out with a bag and pipe into little eclairs, three, and a half inches long. Brush over with beaten egg and bake till nicely colored; and well risen, in a moderate oven. When cold, slit down the side and fill each with whipped cream, flavored to taste, and varying the name accordingly.

These recipes by no means exhaust the possibilities of vegetable and meat, fish or game purees, allied with sauces, cream and savory jellies; but they suggest a field of research for the earnest cook, for whom more recipes will be given in correspondence.

The Old Lady (who is nearing the end)—"Now, I would like to have a talk about the disposal of my estate."

Lawyer—"Pray, madam, don't worry—leave all that to me."

"Oh, doctor," exclaimed a patient, "I am suffering so much that I just wanted to see you."

"Well," said the physician, "you don't want to call me in at once."



Exhibition Essays

The compositions on the "Made-in-Victoria Building" written by the children of the schools should be very gratifying to all who worked for this feature of the Fall fair. It is safe to say that few grown-up people saw as many features in the building as those who wrote the long compositions, or observed more accurately or listened more attentively than the little boys who have described special features.

Many younger girls from the Central and South Park schools have done excellent work, and only want of space prevents the publication of their essays.

While the Agricultural Committee asked for impressions of the whole exhibit, the editor of this page, who has to take the responsibility of awarding the prizes, feels that the short essays were equally deserving and perhaps more useful. It is only possible to give one of these a prize, and this has been awarded to Master Hartley. The other lads will have their turn another year.

Horace Symons, Phyllis Pearce and Lionel O'Neill did very good work. Of the prize-winners, Frieda Hauch and George Malcolm belonged to the North Ward School, Jean Wickens to Lampton Street, and Wilfrid Hartley to South Park. Malcolm Dickson, Jack Elford, Horace Symons and Lionel O'Neill were from Mr. Morrison's class in the Boys' Central.

THE MADE-IN-VICTORIA EXHIBITS

The purpose of the "Made-in-Victoria" building was to show the visitors to the city, and also the citizens, that, although Victoria is not a very large city, it has a great many manufacturing firms. All the manufactures were not exhibited, as there was not room enough for the stalls of the exhibitors.

Lumbering, the leading industry of British Columbia, was represented by the Cameron Lumber Company, the Shawinigan Lake Lumber Company, James Leigh & Sons, Lemon-Gonsson, and the Puget Sound Lumber Company.

The ship and boat-building industry was illustrated by Hinton's Electric Company, with their motor launches and rowboats. The Carter-Mackenzie Electric Company, and Wales, Ltd., exhibited electric fixtures.

The boot and shoe manufacture was represented by the Modern Shoe Company, which makes hand-made shoes for miners, loggers and ranchers.

There are many firms employed in the making of bread and confectionery. The two that exhibited at the fair were the Golden West Bakery and the Perfection Bakery.

The tile and sewer pipe is manufactured by the B. C. Pottery Company and the Mosaic Tile Company, who make all "Art Designed" tiles for fire-places and doorways.

The Perfection Fuel Company exhibited a new kind of wood fuel they are manufacturing from sawdust and shavings, pressed into a cylinder about one foot long. The plant they are putting down in Victoria cost \$40,000, and they hope to sell their product in December at \$6 per ton.

The manufacture of furniture was shown by the Capital Furniture Company and the Victoria Show Case Company. There is also paint made in Victoria by the Staneland Company, who supply paints, oils, varnishes, stains, enamels and shellacs. They supplied the stain for the outside of the "Made-in-Victoria" building. W. J. Pendray also manufactures paints and painting materials, as well as soap, washing powder and tree spray.

There are two breweries in Victoria, which were represented by The Phoenix Brewing Company and the Silver Spring Brewing Company, who showed how they make ale out of hops.

Popham Bros. exhibited candies and biscuits, and Brackman & Ker and the Mount Royal Milling Company were the only ones who showed their flour and grain. W. B. Wilson had a stall of home-grown and home-cured bacon and hams.

The Restmore Manufacturing Company exhibited mattresses, furniture, etc., and Frederick Jeune Bros. sells, rents and all camp supplies. Barrels, hogheads, tanks etc., were shown by the Sweeney Cooperage Company, and Jameson's their coffee, baking powder and all favoring extracts.

The Universal Flume Company displayed a long trough through which water is pumped. It is used for irrigating the soil.

The greatest interest in the building was the drawing of the different schools. There was a class of Manual Training boys and a class of girls from Domestic Science. They both attracted the attention of many people, as the parents like to see what their children are taught at school.

Winifred Lynch.

North Ward School, Division I.

The new "Made-in-Victoria" building in the fair grounds proved of great interest to many of us, I am sure. Visitors coming to Victoria have been heard to remark, "Yes, you have a very pretty city, beautifully located, excellent climate, and everything you could want for the building up of a great city, but where are your manufactures?"

It was to show visitors and also the citizens how much manufacturing is really done that this building was put up. Many of the residents have no idea how much manufacturing is being carried on. It was at the request of the management of the City Fall fair that the City Council erected the "Made-in-Victoria" building on the exhibition grounds, in which the manufacturers could exhibit their wares.

In this building more than thirty different companies were represented. There were a number of

important lumber companies which exhibited their goods. Among these were the Canadian Puget Sound Company, the Shawinigan Lake Company, the Cameron Company, and several others.

Besides these were the furniture companies, the house-furnishings and supplies companies, and also the Victoria Show Case Company, displaying office, store, bar and bank supplies.

The paint and varnish manufacturers were also very well represented, displaying paints, oils, varnishes, stains, enamels, and many more things along this line. Chief of these were the Staneland Company, Ltd., and the Newton & Greer Company, Ltd., which former supplied the stain for the outside of the "Made-in-Victoria" building. The W. J. Pendray Company, soap, paints, washing powder and tree spray suppliers, must not be left out; also several other soap companies.

A very important part of these exhibits was the

Perfection and the Golden West, each displaying their art in bread and cake making.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Company and the Mount Royal Milling Company were the firms which represented the milling industry. They exhibited flour, rice, whole and crushed, and meals of different kinds.

The liquor industry was represented by the Victoria-Phoenix and the Silver Spring brewery companies. Both companies had a good display of their products.

Carter & Mackenzie and the Hinton Electric Company had electric cabinets. The last mentioned gave a demonstration of how they build their launches and rowboats.

The candy exhibited by K. Wiper & Company and Popham Bros. drew the attention of all children who loved candy. The candy was arranged nicely and drew the attention of the older folks also.

beautiful treasures. There was a submarine telephone, which the divers use when they go to the bottom of the river. They can talk to the people on land as well as to each other below the water. They also carry a submarine light to see when they are at work.

The Hinton Electric Company showed the launch-building department. They carry all kind of launch machinery, also electric supplies.

The Colonist showed lots of nicely-printed cards. When I want some wedding invitations, I am going to the Colonist to get them.

I did not know Victoria made shoes, but found an exhibit showing heavy shoes, very good for working men.

Brackman & Ker Milling Company gave a special prize for bread made from their own flour. There were some very fine samples.

One of the exhibits which appealed to most children was the good candles. They look nice, but tasted better. They were made by Wiper & Co.

The fountain pen manufactured by the Gilbert Pen Company was one of the best, and a great advantage was that you can see when your pen needs more ink.

The Wales, Limited, showed a very beautiful display of electric fixtures.

The Barker Brick & Tile Company showed that they made brick and tile in Victoria.

The Perfection Bakery and the Golden West Bakery had very good exhibits. The children all thought the large horse and wagon was one of the best things in the building.

I did not know they made rubber goods in Victoria, but I saw from rubber corks to auto tires, made by the Sun Rubber Company.

The Victoria public schools should be very proud of their paintings and drawings; also domestic science, needle work and manual training, which all exhibited excellent work.

After looking over the public school work, we had a cup of Jameson's good coffee. I know children should not drink coffee, but we all wanted to help the Y. M. C. A.

Turner, Beeton & Company says everybody should wear the Big Horn brand of shirts and overalls. They are not made by the Chinese.

The San Juan Milling Company tell us to clean our house with their Household Cleanser. "Maybe we will when we grow up and have a home of our own."

We will also paint our houses with paint and stain our rooms with stain from Staneland Company. We may forget this after looking at the B. C. Paint Company's exhibit.

Newton & Greer also make paint, so we take our choice.

Goods things to eat and drink were well represented. Flour and cereals by Brackman-Ker; cakes and biscuits by Popham Bros.; rice by Mount Royal Milling Company; coffee and spice by Pioneer Spice & Spice Mills and Jameson Company; hams and bacon by Wilson & Co. While I don't like it, there were two exhibits of beer by the Silver Spring Brewery Company and the Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Company.

The Mosaic Tile Company had a very good exhibit of tiles, etc.; also the B. C. Pottery had many different kinds of sewer pipe.

If you want to buy a new sail for your boat or a tent for camping, go to F. Jeune & Bros.

Norris & Sons make harness that lasts forty years.

The lumber mills of Victoria employ a great many men, and furnish all classes of lumber necessary for houses or boats.

Then the Perfection Fuel Company use the sawdust to make compressed fuel.

The Sweeney Cooperage Company, the Capital Furniture Company, Sylvester Feed Company and the Victoria Show Case Company all had exhibits worthy of note.

After looking over all the nice exhibits, we washed up with White Swan Soap, took a rest on a Restmore Mattress, when we were ready to come home.

Age 12 Years.

Lampton Street School.

The problem of buying fuel for the coming Winter has been a source of anxiety to many, owing to the shortage of coal due to strikes. The City Council lately decided that the lumber mills would have to find a way of getting rid of sawdust and other refuse material, so the mills were compelled to find a way of overcoming this difficulty.

Lemon-Gonsson's mill hit upon a plan to do both. Their fuel was exhibited at the exhibition together with pictures of the machines used in the process. The sawdust is compressed into the form of small cylinders, from ten to twenty pounds weight, by a pressure of about ten thousand pounds to the inch. This makes a hard, compact fuel, which is much heavier than it looks. The blocks burn brightly in either stove or fireplace, lasting a considerable time and leaving very little ash.

This mill has certainly solved two problems in one: first, how to get rid of the waste material; second, how to supply fuel. It is to be hoped that the other mills will do the same thing. This and the other exhibits in the "Made-in-Victoria" building show that the city is fast growing into a manufacturing centre.

Age 14 Years.

South Park School.

The most interesting part of the Victoria exhibition of 1913 was the "Made-in-Victoria" building.

Amongst many wonderful things made in Victoria, perhaps none attracted more attention than the "Universal Metal Flume" and the "Diving Suit." Both of these exhibits were placed near the entrance of the building.

The "Metal Flume" is used for separating the silver or gold metal from the ore-muds taken from the beds of mountain streams. Water, pumped by a powerful engine, forces the ore-muds through the flume, and the metal, being heavier than the muddy water, sinks to the bottom and is saved, while the refuse is carried away.

Near to the "Metal Flume" is a diving suit, which is also most interesting. It is made of canvas lined with indiarubber. The helmet is made of steel, so as to protect the diver's head from the great pressure of water. Attached to the back of the helmet is a rubber hose, through which is pumped air for the diver to breathe. The diving apparatus is carried down from the



by hand. There are two wheels by which the men above pump air to the one who is diving. There are three portholes in the helmet for admitting light; the one in the front can be opened, so that the diver when above water can get air without removing the whole apparatus. The two portholes on the side are protected by an iron netting. On the middle of the diver's back and chest are some weights, which hold him down and also protect his body. His shoes are solid steel, and each shoe weighs about twenty pounds. These keep him from rising to the surface. Altogether this was the best exhibit I saw in the building.

Age 10 Years.

Boys' Central School, Division VI.

When I was in the exhibition grounds, I noticed a large, new building on the right hand side of the entrance. It was called "Made in Victoria." I entered this building by the back entrance, walked up the aisle to the Shawinigan Lake Lumber Company exhibit. The ceiling was decorated with fir boughs and lights. The whole stand was of wood in its natural state. Some of it even had the bark on, and was made into rustic furniture. In the centre stood a large stump of a tree; it looked like cedar. It must have measured from eight to ten feet through, not measuring the bark.

The next stall I visited was Baker's Brick & Tile Company exhibit. They had their bricks and tiles placed on a shelf covered with a white cloth, which showed them up to great advantage. The bricks and tiles are made out of clay, and are burnt hard by an extreme heat. The ware is used for building houses. The tiles are for several purposes, such as making drain pipes and roofs of houses. I saw many other exhibits; among them was that of the Restmore Company. They had their stall filled with pillows and mattresses. Nearly all the manufacturing firms in Victoria had exhibits in this building.

Age 12 Years.

Boys' Central School, Division VI.

THE BEST WORKER

What the birds are to the trees the toads are to the growing vegetables. The former work by day and the latter by night. The toad that makes his Summer residence in your garden is indeed worth his weight in gold. He has an appetite that seems never to be appeased. The number of beetles, flies, cut-worms, caterpillars, etc., that he consumes every twenty-four hours is astonishing. He is quiet, industrious, always beneficial, never injurious. Let no harm befall him!—Dumb Animals.

WHEN MOTHER WAS A GIRL

A lady tells her grandchildren stories of when she went away to school. She wore leg-of-mutton sleeves, and pink ribbons on her hat and parasols hanging down below her skirts. One day her father came to see her and delighted her with a wonderful present. What do you think the present was? Why, it was a big round orange! An orange is not much of a treat to children nowadays, when there are so many of them to be had. But in those days every orange cost at least fifteen cents, and fifteen cents was quite a bit of money. So the child who had an orange for a present really had something.

This girl was very fond of oranges. She put this one away in her top drawer, however, to comfort herself with when her father should have gone back home. The same night she woke up, however, and remembered her orange and thought she would get up and eat it right then and there. Then suddenly she thought of her two little brothers at home. Perhaps father had not remembered to buy them any present at all. She struggled for quite a while with her selfishness, but at last she decided not to eat her orange but to send it back home by father to the boys the next day. And that is just what she did. She tells the story today, saying that it is the first time she can recall trying to be unselfish. It was quite a victory for a little girl and made her very happy afterward.—Christian Science Monitor.

HOW THE ERMINE IS CAUGHT

"The Cruelties of Trapping" is a ten-page pamphlet, published by the American Humane Education Society, which tells the cost of furs in torture and death. As an illustration of how the white ermine is caught, the following conversation between a fur dealer and a prospective buyer is taken from the New York Tribune:

"This stole of imperial ermine is worth \$1,000," said the dealer. "Just consider how the animals comprised in it were caught!"

"In the first place, they were caught in a Winter of extreme cold, for it is only in such a Winter that the weasel or ermine turns from tawny to snowy white in normal Winters the ermine wears only a tawnyish white—like this \$400 greenish-white."

"In the second place, the ermine is caught when young, for when fully developed it is too cunning and stiff—as in this \$350—so that the young the dealer has caught would have been too old to use."

The building that was built for the things made in Victoria is a large and beautiful building for the purpose. The arrangement was excellent. On entering the building I was very much surprised at the clattering and noise made by a very large salvage pump, which was pumping water. I can not tell you much about the Marine Railroad, but I can tell you something about the diving apparatus. It made me think of going down to the bottom of the sea to find pearl oysters and other



JEAN WICKENS, 12
Second Prize

GEORGE MALCOLM, 13
Third Prize

FRIEDA HAUCH, 13
First Prize

WILFRID HARTLEY, 14
Special Prize

JACK ELFORD, 12
Honorable Mention

MALCOLM DICKSON, 10
Honorable Mention

WINNIFRED LYNCH, 14
Honorable Mention

mosaic tile manufacture, represented so well by the Canadian Mosaic Tile Company, Ltd. Another interesting part was the Gilbert Pen Company, pens made in Victoria.

The Modern Shoe Company, displaying hand-made shoes for loggers, ranchers, etc., occupied a stall. Several electric light companies also took part.

The milling companies also did their share in exhibiting their flour, barley, rolled oats, etc. Among these were the Mount Royal Milling Company and Brackman & Ker Milling Company.

Several pottery companies and brewery companies showed their wares.

The Popham Bros., biscuit manufacturers, had some boxes of their own biscuits open, and everybody tried one as they went by. The Jameson Coffee Company also gave away cups of hot coffee.

Last, and most useful, were the bakeries. Bread, cakes and buns were piled high up. The Golden West Bakery had a large miniature horse and wagon taking up most of the stall; so they did not have much else. The Perfection Bakery also had its leaves out.

But that which took the eye of everybody was the School Department. The drawing and painting of the children was displayed. Domestic Science and Manual Training classes were going on all the time. A class from each school was sent, and all on different days. People stood watching the boys and girls at their work. This was the part which interested me most of all.

It was really very interesting to see the amount of work that had been put into that one building. People went in and out and never stopped to think of the study that had brought each part about. It was all very interesting, and we hope to have it even better next year.

Frieda Hauch.

North Ward School, Division I.

Many months ago an idea arose in Victoria that there should be a building at the Fall fair to be held in September which would exhibit nothing but articles made in Victoria.

The management of the fair at once sent a petition to the City Council asking for enough money to build a building of this sort. After a little hesitation the council granted the sum required.

When the building was finished, and when the fair was opened, there were about forty companies represented; of which I think the timber industry was the best from a manufacturing point of view. The Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Company, Ltd., the Cameron Lumber Company, Ltd., James Leigh & Sons, the Shawinigan Lake Lumber Company, Ltd., Lemon-Gonsson Lumber Company, Ltd., and Moore & Whittington, all had excellent exhibits. A branch of this industry was well represented by the cabinet-makers. The Capital Furniture Company, the Victoria Show Case Company, and Cousins Bros. all showed they were up in the art of cabinet-making. From all these mills and cabinet-making shops is gathered the sawdust and shavings and made into fuel by means of compressing the shavings and sawdust into cylinders.

The manufacture of paint was well represented, there being three companies with an exhibit. They were the British America, the Newton & Greer, and the Staneland-paint companies. They had paint for roofs (shingle stain), for wooden bridges and all interior or exterior work on houses.

The bakeries of Victoria had two exhibits which were got up very nicely. These bakeries were the

There were many industries which were represented by just one firm. These were W. J. Pendray, with soap, washing powder and a solution for spraying trees; the Restmore Manufacturing Company, with mattresses, furniture and pillows; Morris & Son, with harness, trunks, valises; Frederick Jeune & Bro. had sails, tents and camp supplies; Sweeney Cooperage Company, with a display of barrels and huge casks; the B. C. Pottery, with sewer pipe, flower pots and chimney-pots. The Canadian Mosaic Tile Company had an exhibit of fancy tile that any city would be glad to have. The Morrison Iron Works had an exhibit of iron-moulding. The clothing industry was represented by the Turner-Beeton Company. The Colonist Printing & Lithographing Company had an exhibit of printing and lithographing. The B. Wilson Company showed hams and bacon. The San Juan Mining Company had an exhibit of various cleaning preparations. One exhibit which employed the attention of the ladies was the bread-making competition. The bread looked very good and great praise is due to the ladies.

The B. C. Marine Railway had a diver's suit and a model of the Princess Maquima which they built. The Dominion Brick Company of Gabriola Island had a little exhibit of their bricks. The Universal Flume Company had a huge pump to show the people how irrigating is done.

Last, but not least, was the demonstration given by the boys and girls of the different schools. The boys did manual training and the girls did domestic science. These two interested me most, because I'm a school child myself.

I am glad I am a Victorian, and proud of the showing that Victoria made in the "Made-in-Victoria" building.

Age 10 Years.

North Ward School, Division I.

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Items of Interest on Topical Subjects

PERSONAL SAFETY DURING THUNDER-STORMS

The question of personal safety during a thunderstorm is perhaps most interesting to the majority of people says The New York Sun. If in a building which is isolated in the open country or is higher than surrounding buildings in a group, avoid chimneys or other flues, open windows or draughts, especially warm currents of air, directly below a high tower or flag pole, peak or angle of the structure. Keep away from overhead wires entering a building—although these are generally protected by lightning arresters, the current is not always "arrested."

If in the open, avoid trees, wire fences or poles, and if you happen to be the most prominent object in the landscape, as in an open field or on a beach, do not raise a steel rod umbrella, or in fact any umbrella, as you may become a living lightning rod without an approved ground connection. If you should happen to be caught in such open space, with lightning discharges coming very close, as may be determined by the lessening intervals between flash and report, it is better to lie flat on the ground and risk a soaking than to offer a possible path for a discharge. The reason for this is that the body being warm, offers a better conductor than the surrounding air, and but a few feet rise is necessary to attract lightning on flat ground.

Questions as to actions of lightning in striking a building are frequently asked and are somewhat difficult to answer without going into a lengthy discussion of the various kinds of discharges and other matters of a more or less technical nature. Let us, however, take the most frequent case, that of the ordinary "forked" lightning, as seen at a distance which at close range becomes the blinding flash, with the accompanying instantaneous crash, often causing disastrous results to life and property. The discharge is caused by a difference of potential between earth and cloud. The one is heavily charged with positive electricity, the other with negative, with the air between acting as an insulator. If the air is sufficient to keep apart the two currents, no discharge will take place except from one cloud to another. Now, as the storm moves on it comes closer to the earth or meets some object in its path which offers less resistance than the air—maybe a tree, pole, building, etc. The electrical pressure is so great that the slight decrease in resistance offered by such object is sufficient to cause the current to jump the intervening space, and we have the destructive charge. This explanation will be clearer to those who have seen the spark gap from coils used on motor cars.

Now let us assume that instead of the object before mentioned, such as a tree, pole, building, etc., as a steel building, steel tower or pole in electrical contact with the earth, the current passes through this into the earth silently, the pressure is relieved and in the great majority of cases there is no violent or explosive discharge.

Here, is where the function of the lightning rod appears, similar to pipes tapping the tank and drawing off the water before dangerous pressure is brought to bear on the tank. A properly constructed lightning rod will, in the vast majority of cases, act in this manner by silently discharging the current from cloud to earth, thus preventing the violent discharge which we call the thunderbolt.

NEW BRITISH WARSHIPS

Five battleships have been ordered. The First Lord of the Admiralty has already indicated that in the design of these there has been some reversion to the type of vessels adopted two years ago. In other words, the design of the Queen Elizabeth class, of which five were ordered last year, was exceptional, particularly in respect to speed. The new vessels, therefore, of this year's programme, are to be 20 feet shorter, of fully 2 feet less beam, and of nearly 2,000 tons less displacement; but in respect of offensive and defensive qualities there is little difference. The machinery, however, is of less power, and coal will be burnt as well as oil. The vessels will equal in speed the battleships laid down prior to the Queen Elizabeth, but will fall short of the rate of the five vessels of that class. Of the five new ships, two are to be built in the dockyards—one at Portsmouth and the other at Devonport; and the machinery for these will be supplied respectively by the Parsons Marine Steam-Turbine Company and Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., both Tyne firms. The Tyne is also to have one of the contract ships, the tender of Palmer's Shipbuilding & Iron Company having been accepted for hull and machinery. Messrs. Vickers will build another of the contract battleships, as will also Messrs. William Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Dalmuir.

Eight light armored cruisers were provided for, and it was originally intended that three of these should be built at the dockyards and the remaining five by contract, but it is understood that this division of the work had been departed

from, and that five vessels will be built in the dockyards—two at Pembroke, two at Chatham and one at Devonport—leaving three contract ships, which will be built, one by Messrs. Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, with machinery by the Wallsend Slipway & Engineering Company, one by Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead, and one by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., the two last-named firms supplying the machinery for their respective ships. The last-named firm will also supply machinery for the two Pembroke Dockyard vessels, while the Parsons Company have received the order for the machinery of one of the Chatham ships. Tenders have been invited for machinery for the two cruisers which have been added to the portion of the work allotted to the dockyards.

These eight cruisers correspond in almost every detail to eight vessels laid down under the programme of the preceding year, but there has been a slight increase in the dimensions, and the speed will be approximately 30 knots. Consequently these vessels will, as Mr. Churchill has pointed out, be remarkable, not only for their great gun-power and protection, but for the high speed to be realized. An interesting feature is that, in connection with some of the new ships, gearing will be introduced upon all the shafts. This, as experience has shown, gives not only a more compact arrangement of turbines and condensers, but otherwise conduces to higher efficiency. This applies also to several of the torpedo-boat destroyers to be built this year.

Sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers are provided for in the Navy Estimates and so far thirteen have been ordered. All of these are to be of the twin-screw type, and several will be fitted with mechanical gearing between the turbines and the condensers. In some cases, it is understood, there will be four turbines abreast, each pair working geared wheel to drive one shaft; but in other cases the turbines for each shaft will be in the same fore and aft line. These destroyers are, for the most part, exceptional in size and power, as well as in speed; but it is not desirable thus early to give further particulars as to design. Three vessels will be built respectively by Messrs. John Brown & Co., Ltd., of Clydebank, and Messrs. Yarrow & Co., Ltd., of Scotstoun, two by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Messrs. Thornycroft & Co., and Palmers Company, and one by Messrs. Swan Hunter, and Wigham Richardson & Co., Ltd., the engines for the latter being by the Wallsend Slipway & Engineering Company. The Parsons Company, however, will be associated with several of these ships, either in supplying the whole of the machinery, or in many cases the gearing. It only remains to add that one submarine boat is to be built at the dockyard, and several by Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., of Barrow-in-Furness, and Scott's Shipbuilding & Engineering Company, Ltd., of Greenock. Two gunboats which were deferred from last year will probably be commenced this year by Messrs. Yarrow & Co., Ltd., of Scotstoun, while the only remaining vessel of first-class importance—namely, a floating dock—has not yet been ordered.—Engineering.

HUMOR OF ILLEGIBLE WRITING

Sheridan's writing was a scandal to his school and puzzled the town. He once wrote a "pass" to Drury Lane, and the doorkeeper stopped its bearer and immediately pronounced it to be a forgery, because he could decipher it! To make matters worse, Sheridan was also uncertain in his spelling. A "which," a "here," and a "whether" in his hands, for instance, were as often as not deprived of their "aiches," and a "thing" was to him always a "think" and nothing more.

The atrocious writing of celebrities, says London Tit-Bits, recalls the claim once made on behalf of Baron Bramwell that he wrote three hands: "One which he alone could read, another which his clerk could read and he couldn't, and a third which nobody could read," and the last-named was his usual style.

Lord Curzon, when a young man at college, once found his bad handwriting stand him in good stead. Writing two letters, one to a relative, the other to a chum, he enclosed them in the wrong envelope. It chanced that in the second letter he had made some uncomplimentary reference to his relative, and on discovering the mistake he had made he awaited developments with anxiety. There presently came a letter from his uncle. "I have tried to decipher your epistle," it ran, "but your writing is so atrocious that I cannot make head or tail of it. However, I guess the drift of it to be that you need some money, you rogue, so I enclose a cheque."

Bad writing is not always a handicap in life. The late Lord Goschen once said that his father attributed the foundation of his fortune to the fact that he was obliged to found a firm because he wrote such a bad hand that no one would take him for a clerk. Of Goschen himself, Mr. Arthur Elliot records "that his handwriting got steadily worse, and in his latter years he might have spelt as he chose. At length his script became undecipherable even by himself. He could not, when speaking in Parliament, make out what it was that

he had put on paper, and he thus came in later days to abandon almost entirely his old practice of making notes."

Professor Blackie had a peculiar "fist." An elderly compositor on The Scotsman, however, knew nearly all about the professor. One night there was a particularly difficult manuscript from the professor. It was put before the expert, with an inquiry as to whether or not he could set it. "I could not do that," said the veteran from Inverary; "but if I'd maples here I could play her."

Another instance of the usefulness to other people of illegible handwriting is included in the vast collection of anecdote and fable that deals with the writing of Horace Greeley. One compositor could never get used to his appalling scrawl, and, in a rage at the continued "typographical errors," Greeley sent a note to the foreman to discharge the man at once, as he was too inefficient a workman to be any longer employed on The Tribune. The foreman did it, but the compositor got hold of the note, and took it to another office, where the foreman after much puzzling, finally read it: "Good and efficient workman, and long employed on the Tribune," and promptly took him on!

Joaquin Miller, "the Poet of the Sierras," who died a few months since, has been put forward as the very worst writer that ever lived. The secretary of a literary society once invited him to attend a banquet, and received an answer, of which no man could decipher a word. He wrote again to the poet, stating the difficulty, and suggested that, in replying, he should make a cross at the foot of his letter if he were coming, and a circle if he could not be present. Miller complied with the request, but nobody could decide whether the mark he made was intended for a circle or a cross!

PEARL FISHERIES OF CEYLON

The pearl fisheries of Ceylon are located in the Gulf of Manaar, near the extreme Northwest corner of the island, and the banks most famous in times past lie close to the shore near a place called Marichchukkadai. Since 1907 the banks have not been productive, though at the beginning of March, 1913, the Ceylon Government sent experts to examine the banks in 'the belief that they had again become the rendezvous for pearl oysters in commercial quantities.

The Ceylon pearl oyster is not an oyster at all, but a mussel. It is of the same variety as the so-called pearl oysters found in the Persian Gulf, and in Japanese waters, but quite unlike the pearl oyster of Australia and Burma. These are very large and have beautiful nacre, or mother of pearl, which is valuable, and for which they are extensively fished, quite apart from the search for pearls, but the Ceylon variety has little nacre and no commercial value aside from its pearl bearing propensities.

Tradition says that King Solomon's pearls were from Ceylon, and the Phœnicians came to these coasts for them.

The potential pairs or oyster beds are formed by an amalgam of coarse granite sand and old oyster shells cemented together with coral lime. On these pairs there is little, if any, movement of sand, and were it not for the fish that prey on them the oysters would thrive. Immediately off the pairs the sand moves in gigantic loose waves, and oysters falling into these are immediately covered up and destroyed. Among the predatory fish the stinging ray, or skate, seems to be the most voracious enemy of the pearl oyster.

The life of the pearl oyster is not more than eight years, and from about its third year it seems to be more productive both in number and size of pearls, but if a bed could be fished just as the oysters were dying off from old age the pearls obtained would be many and large. The oyster obtains its largest circumference at its fourth year, but thickens afterward and increases in weight.

True pearls, which are the results of a disease and not due to the admission of foreign matter into the shell, are formed in the intestines of the oyster, and when they reach a size to cause it great discomfort the bivalve either dies or forces the pearl toward the opening between the valves, where it is usually halted and retained to increase in growth, by a transparent membrane. Very large pearls are rarely found on the Ceylon banks. A dead pearl loses its weight and becomes dullish brown in color.

When a fishery is established and the divers have arrived they are divided into two parties and fish on alternate days. They are allowed one-third of their catch in payment, while the Government auctions the remainder on the beach the evening they are caught. The oysters are then placed in private kottus, or enclosures, by their purchasers and allowed to rot for eight or ten days in a receptacle, generally a wood canoe, which is covered over to shade the oysters from the sun, but enables the flies to obtain free access and assist in the rotting. After this the mass is washed with clean water, the shell, stones and byssus picked out, and the residue spread on lengths of black calico to dry. During the drying process it is

picked over again and again and carefully scrutinized for the smallest pearl.

The apparatus used for classifying the pearls is a series of brass colanders about the size of tobacco ash trays, which are called baskets. There are ten or twelve of these baskets or sieves, with holes in them varying from somewhat larger than a pea to the size of a pinhead, and through these the pearls are sifted. The larger pearls are all found in the sifting, but multitudes of the tiniest seed pearls are left in the sand near the washing places, and for months after a fishery is over and the camp abandoned to desolation jungle men and women may be seen scouring the sand for these treasures.

TRANSFERRING BIRDS OF PARADISE

According to a recent account in The Field, Sir William Ingram's experiment in transferring the great emerald bird of paradise from its native home in the Aru Islands to his private island of Little Tobago, in the West Indies, looks like being crowned with success. Sir William, in company with his son, Mr. Collingwood Ingram, the writer of the account, has visited his island and found that the birds of paradise thereon uncaged three years ago are still thriving, even though there is as yet no evidence of their having bred.

The island is well adapted to serve as their home, being well wooded, and is sufficiently far from the larger islands adjacent to safely confine the birds, for it seems doubtful if the great bird of paradise is able to fly a mile, its aerial activities in its native haunts being confined to traveling from one tree-top to another. This modern experiment, therefore, repeats an idea in acclimatization which was exploited by the Romans, who used to keep peafowl on small islands off the Italian Coast, the birds' limited power of flight being sufficient to keep them from straying away. Supposing the Little Tobago birds of paradise to succeed in propagating their race in their new home, the idea of thus transporting them abroad in the tropics will be well worth following up. All over the tropical seas can be found wooded islands generally very deficient in land-bird life, for the simple reason that they are too far away from any large country to have received a bird population other than sea-fowl and a few stragglers.

All these might be stocked with birds of paradise, which could not only be of service in keeping down insect pests, but supply a valued article of trade in the plumes of the old male birds—a product of which there is likely to be an unlimited demand, since, though the hairy-looking plumes of the egrets are now being very successfully imitated, there is no likelihood of anything being discovered which can counterfeit the exquisite downy lightness of the paradise plume says The London Standard.

It seems, indeed, likely that the commercial exploitation of beasts and birds bearing valuable pelage or plumes is likely to develop considerably in the near future. The great success of ostrich-farming is a notable example to follow, and already some people are asking why the fur farms we hear so much about in Canada should not be instituted in the northern parts of our islands. The suggestion has been made that fur-bearing animals imported into Britain would either fail to breed owing to the change of climate or would deteriorate in quality of coat for the same reason. But the breeding of animals in captivity is independent more on the constitution of the individual species than anything else; such creatures as camels and Polar bears will produce young with us, different though their native climates are from our own, while no noticeable change of coat takes place in Arctic creatures transferred to our climate. Natural selection in the course of many generations might effect such a change; but against this we might set artificial selection. It must not be forgotten that the Merino, the heaviest-wooled of all sheep, is especially bred in hot climates, though the ordinary sheep kept by savage tribes in Africa have no wool at all, but only hair. On the other hand, the peacock, an essentially tropical bird, has for many centuries retained its splendour unimpaired in Europe. It would seem, therefore, that we can transfer beasts and birds which bear valuable products to whatever countries can easily maintain them, with a good chance of keeping up the characteristics for which they are valued.

GOLD IN SEA WATER

For many years a paragraph has been floating around the world stating that sea water contains a definite proportion of gold. One metallurgist has taken the trouble to trace the statement of its source, with the result that the trail "ran up a tree." No authoritative statement of the contents of gold "per ton of ocean" could be discovered. But it was enough to start the exploitation of the public by the Electrolytic Salts Company. Circulars were issued, stating, among other things, that sea water contained gold. The "inventor" stated the amount of gold to be one grain per ton of sea

water. Possibly there is some infinitesimal trace of gold there. Certainly it is not that much—but the amount matters very little. Now a ton of material couldn't be handled for four cents—about the value of one grain of gold. But that difficulty could be overcome if we let nature handle the job for us. So in the Bay of Fundy, where tides run high, were placed tanks or reservoirs so that they would fill at high tide and empty at low tide. In the reservoir were "plates" for the deposition of the gold. In flows the water, down goes the gold. The only work is to scrape off the beautiful stuff deposited on the plates, and there you are.

It was a lovely scheme. Subscriptions flowed in. Then came a real \$15,000 dividend, paid in hard cash.

Now, indeed, money came in fast. There had been enough apparent appeal to scientific principles to satisfy those to whom electrolytic operations are a fact well known, but who have never bothered themselves as to details. Doubts were dispelled by the money. The stale old trick of a dividend paid from stock subscriptions had worked once more.

Then came the closing of the mill, the flight of the promoter to a more congenial climate and other highly uninteresting details.—Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering.

MUSICAL NOTES

This is the second year of Canadian grand opera, and the following is the programme for the season:

The season will open in Montreal on Monday night, November 17, at His Majesty's Theatre, which has been made over to conform to opera needs. There will be eight weeks in Montreal.

Subscription performances will be given every night except Saturday, and also on Saturday afternoons. Saturday afternoon subscriptions were inaugurated for persons living out of town, and there will be special train service. Every box has been sold for all of the subscription performances.

A novelty will be symphony concerts every Wednesday afternoon. This is a new idea, and it has been received with marked appreciation. The entire orchestra of the National Opera Company of Canada will play at these concerts, and noted instrumental soloists will also appear.

The list of artists is as follows:

Leading sopranos are Ada Casutto, Ester Ferrabini, Dora de Philippe, Marie Rappold, Helen Stanley and Luisa Villani.

Mezzo sopranos are Marie Anitum, Rosa Olitzka and Jeanne Gerville-Reache. Visiting, Florence de Couray and Lida St. Maur.

Tenors are Giovanni Fermo, Giuseppe Gaudenzi, Alfredo Graziani, Mishaska Leon, Mario Scotti, and Leo Slezak. Visiting, Leon Lafitte and Riccardo Martin.

Baritones are Rafael de Ferran, Franco Multedo, Mario Narti, Bernardo Olshansky, Edward Roselly and Rodolfo Segura. Visiting, Dinh Gilly and William Hinchshaw.

Bassos are Pietro di Biasi, Nalete Cervi, Albert Huberty and Giovanni Martino.

The repertoire includes operas in French, Italian and German. Sung in French will be "Samson et Dalila," "Louise," "Thais," "Herodiade," "La Navarraise," "Carmen," and "La Boheme." In Italian the repertoire calls for "Giocanda," "Otello," "Madama Butterfly," "Tosca," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "I Pagliacci," and "Il Segreto di Suzanna." "Lohengrin" will be given in German.

One of the special features of the season will be Mlle. Anna Pavlova. The danseuse and her company, including M. Novikoff, Cecchetti and Zailich, and forty picked solo dancers and a big corps de ballet, will appear eight times with the National Opera Company of Canada in Montreal. She will present eleven ballets with scenery and costumes designed by Leon Bakst, Alexander Anisfield and Ivan Karevin. Every subscription series will include at least one appearance of Mlle. Pavlova and her company.

Edward J. McNamara, a young policeman of Paterson, N.J., has been selected by Mme. Schumann-Heink as her assisting artist on her 1914 Fall tour. The famous contralto heard McNamara sing at the Paterson Music Festival on May 10, and was impressed by his quality. He has been studying voice with Cosa E. Remington, of Ridgewood, N. J.

A meddlesome woman, riding in a tram-car, began sneering at a young mother's awkwardness with her baby. "I declare," she snorted, "a woman ought never to have a baby until she knows how to hold it." "Nor a tongue either," quietly responded the young mother.

The Purple Fleabane—Erigeron Spectabilis—is one of the most beautiful and easily grown of hardy flowers. Groups of it do very well in a border, and the wealth of soft purple blue flowers is remarkable. Every summer should grow it.

Ungava--New Quebec

UNGAVA, now New Quebec, is a peninsula, its area being 351,780 square miles. The surface is a huge plateau, rising abruptly within a few miles of the coastline, to heights varying from 1,500 to 2,500 feet. The country is rolling. It is cut across by ridges of low hills, seldom above 500 feet high. It is furrowed by many rivers. It is bounded by the old Quebec line, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Ungava Bay, Ungava Strait, Ungava Strait to Labrador, to the middle of Hamilton Inlet, and Westerly along the Northern boundaries of Quebec before the transference. It has a coastline of 3,700 miles, and makes Quebec have an area of 703,000 square miles.

The territory lies almost entirely North of the 53rd parallel of latitude, very nearly the latitude of the city of Liverpool, England. But the climate is much different from that of Liverpool. It ranges from cold, temperate to Arctic. Good crops of potatoes and other roots are grown along the coast of Hudson Bay as far North as Fort George, about 54 degrees. The same sort of crops are raised on the Atlantic Coast near Hamilton Inlet. The climate is more severe on the outer coast. It seems to be affected by the Arctic current which carries down numerous floating icebergs. Despite this bitter wind which blows in from the East, garden vegetables are grown away up in Nain, in latitude 56.30. Precautions have to be taken by the building of walls to save them from the cutting blasts. Summer frosts are sometimes common. Crops of potatoes are grown at the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Mistassini in latitude 50.30 in the interior. The tops are usually nipped by frost before they are mature. Grazing seems to be also prohibited by the absence of grass plains and the mantle of moss and lichens that covers the ground everywhere.

JUST TWO SEASONS IN THE YEAR

Geographies and meteorological books teach the pupils in the schools that the seasons number four. But they will have to modify that statement so far as New Quebec is concerned, for there are only two, Winter and Summer. Summer begins about the middle of June and ends before the beginning of October. The rest of the year is Winter. Ice generally leaves the rivers and lakes before Dominion Day; snow begins to fall in the interior shortly after Labor Day. The temperature falls very low in the Winter in spots removed from the influence of the sea. The coldest months are December, January and February. Ice on the interior lakes is from four to seven-and-a-half feet thick. Recorded temperatures have shown the thermometer to fall to 54 below zero.

New Quebec is the Northern home of wild geese and Summer birds. They arrive about May 10. The Summer heat is considerable. As high as 80 above zero has been marked on the thermometer for two or three days at mid-summer.

The temperature greatly depends upon the prevailing winds. South and Southwest breezes blow in the Summer, and often bring a drizzling rain. West and Northwest winds bring clear weather in the Winter, and North and East winds blow up heavy storms of snow and rain; East and South winds bring clear, pleasant weather.

The snow falls to a depth of three to six feet in Winter; the rain falls to a measurement of several inches. Rarely a day passes without rain or thunder. Raining there is usually drizzling.

The soil is worn from the underlying Archean rocks, and consists of a mixture of sand and clay. Along the river valleys the soil is mixed with sediment, and is richer than the average of the interior. Larger and a wider variety of trees grow in these valleys. Near the coast the clays come near the surface, and vegetation grows much better than in the rest of the country, except on the lower banks, and river islands on the coast.

FORESTS OF COUNTRY

Five species of trees are found in this country. The forest stretches without break over the Southern part of this peninsula to latitude 53 and 54 degrees, except on the tops of rocky hills and islands on the coast. Farther North nearly half of the surface of the country is treeless, and up farther still the country is bare. The Leaf River, which empties into Hudson Bay, is the farthest limit of trees. The varieties include black spruce, larch, birch, balsam, poplar, aspen, jackpine, white spruce, cedar, black spruce tamarack. These depend upon the latitude for their size, and are of considerable commercial value in the South probably not above latitude 54. At least half of the interior forests have been burned in the past thirty years. The country thus laid waste remains barren for many years, and the second growth of black spruce, Banksian pine, aspen and white birch is never so good as the first growth. The majority of the fires which break out every Summer are due to the carelessness or wilfulness of the Indians, who frequently light fires for signalling. Careless campers are another source of the conflagrations.

Willow and alder thickets cover the lowlands fringing the streams and lakes. Farther North clumps of Arctic Willows and birches are found on the low grounds. The undergrowth of the wooded areas in the South is chiefly

Labrador tea and laurel, in tangled masses three or four feet high, and difficult to penetrate. White lichens and reindeer grasses cover the ground in the North.

FOOD FISHES ALMOST INEXHAUSTIBLE

An almost inexhaustible supply of food fishes of large size and superior qualities are found in the large lakes and numerous water-sheds, especially those flowing in the North and East. Among the species are brook trout, land-locked and sea-run salmon, whitefish, pike, pickerel and fresh-water cod. Cod exists in large quantities as well as salmon, along the coast to Ungava Bay. Very little is known of the fishery wealth of Hudson Bay, a great inland sea. Three large interior lakes contain harbor seals which are land-locked and never visit the ocean.

Several considerable rivers flow through this territory. Some of them are navigable for long stretches, and obstructions are overcome by easy portages. The East Main River is a mile and a half wide at its mouth, but is obstructed by shoals and sand bars which can only be passed over at high tide. Tidewater extends up this stream for seven miles. Above the head of the tide comes a series of rapids and about twenty-five miles from its mouth it divides into two branches. The country through which it flows is generally flat and swampy. It is fed by medium-sized rivers. About a hundred miles up it expands into Lake Nesakusko. It then, after many miles, widens into several lakes, and finally stretches into the barren lands. In the interior one of the largest lakes is Lake Kaniapiskau, which is about fifty miles long. Into this water flows the Koksoak River. The lake is peculiar in having a flow at each of the three ends, one into this lake, another into Manichuan River, which empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and a third into the Upper East Main River.

Hamilton Inlet is the largest and most important of the many long, narrow fiords, or inlets, on the Atlantic Coast of Labrador. It is 150 miles long and fourteen broad. It is surrounded by a generally high and rocky country. It is the present Southern limit of the Eskimos on the Atlantic Coast. In it is situated the Hudson's Bay Company post of Rigolet, consisting of about a dozen houses and stores. Trade in furs and fish is carried on with the Eskimos. Into that inlet flows the Hamilton River, the most important stream in the Eastern watershed. It extends nearly half way across the peninsula. This river may be con-

sidered as divided into two parts by the Grand Falls, 250 miles from its mouth. It flows through a well-wooded valley, except where burnt, and the timber is all of a commercial size. In the river are many islands, and into it flow many tributaries. While below the Grand Falls the river flows through a cut, above the cataract it flows nearly level with the country. The banks are low and covered with a dense growth of small willows.

MINERAL INDICATIONS PROMISE WELL

Is this country rich in minerals? The indications are that it is. The formation is of the Laurentian Plateau region, which has been found highly mineralized in spots. Gold has not been actually observed in New Quebec by geologists, but they say that it may exist in the many small quartz veins that cut the Huronic rocks. The most promising fields are along the Koksoak River.

Silver associated with lead has been found in the limestone of the East coast of Hudson Bay. Copper indications have been found and point to the possible occurrence in commercial mining quantities. Immense deposits of iron-bearing rocks may some day be valuable. The assays, as a rule, show a good percentage of metallic iron. Pyrites is found in abundance. Anthracite, a bituminous mineral, with the lustre and color of anthracite, is found in Cambrian black shales and limestone. It has a high percentage of carbon, but its occurrence is no indication of the existence of coal. It was formed probably by the hardening of liquid bitumen. Much mica, and huge masses and ridges of building and ornamental stones are found nearly everywhere. Probably a hydraulic cement might be obtained by burning the many deposits of musty, weathering bands of magnesium limestone.

ANIMAL LIFE

Among the animals that roam about are found the lynx, a few wolves, both common and white; Eskimo dogs, red, silver and black foxes, sables, weasels, ermines, mink, wolverines, otters, barrenground, black and polar bears, walrus, four varieties of seal, white whale, narwhal, moose, caribou, reindeer, bats, squirrels, chipmunks, groundhogs, beavers, porcupines, rabbits, polar hares. Most of these are fur-bearing, and are, or have been, quite plentiful. Besides these are many varieties of birds and wild fowl.

Excepting a few white settlements along the Atlantic Coast and the North shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the bulk of the inhabitants are Indians and Eskimos. The white population totals 8,800, the Indian 3,500, and the Eskimos 2,000, in all roughly 14,300, or one person to every thirty-five square miles. The white people on the Gulf coast are mostly all French-speaking.

V.C. Hero Hears Last Call



ANOTHER of the Empire's great soldiers who has responded to the "Last Call" is General Sir Harry North Dairymple Prendergast, G.C.B., a man of stirring record, who, more than fifty years ago won the highest distinction obtainable on the battlefield—the Victoria Cross. He was most intimately associated with the East; his father was in the Madras Civil Service and the departed soldier was born in India in 1834. At school in England he was a great athlete and excelled in all branches of sport. Later, he started his military career, joining the Royal Engineers at Chatham, and after a course of instruction was sent to India.

At that time the greatest engineer in India was Colonel Sir Arthur Cotton, the man who had realized the vital necessity of irrigation. Young Prendergast was appointed as acting adjutant to Cotton. But at that moment an officer was wanted for Havelock's division of the Persian Expeditionary Force. The young officer was itching to be on active service, and expressed a desire to go; he obtained permission in an uncomplicated form: "Certainly, you are no good!"

Forty years later, however, Cotton qualified the expression by saying he meant only that Prendergast had no experience in irrigation work.

FIRST ACTIVE SERVICE

In this first experience of active service he took part in the bombardment of Mohammura and the defeat of the Persian army (1857). When the expeditionary force got back to India, the whole peninsula was aflame with the news of the mutiny. The B Company of Sappers and Miners, with which Prendergast was now engaged, volunteered for service, and joined General Woodburn's force at Aurangabad. There they attended "execution parades," at which Sepoys were blown away from guns, or shot, according to their deserts.

The loyalty of troops that had not mutinied was doubtful, and the adjutant of a cavalry corps told Prendergast that his escort for reconnoitring was carefully selected, lest the men might kill him. But while he was with them, the troops behaved well.

During the mutiny days, Prendergast had many hairbreadth escapes from death, on one occasion being shot close to the heart by a Rohilla and on another occasion was shot in the arm and his charger was killed under him.

HOW HE WON THE V. C.

General Prendergast won his V.C. by "conspicuous bravery on November 21, 1857, at Mundisore, in saving the life of Lieutenant G. Dew, 14th Light Dragoons, at the risk of his own, by attempting to cut down a Velaitee, who covered him (Lieutenant Dew) with his piece from only a few paces to the rear. Lieutenant Prendergast was wounded in this affair by the discharge of the piece, and would probably have been cut down had not the rebel been killed by Major Orr.

Twice in the Indian campaign Sir Hugh Rose "sharply reproved" Prendergast for unnecessarily exposing himself to the enemy's fire. In his official report, nevertheless, Sir Hugh remarked that "Lieutenant Prendergast, on various occasions under my eye, has distinguished himself by his merit and gallantry, as devoted as they were unostentatious."

Sir Harry Prendergast commanded the detachment of three companies of Madras Sappers and Miners in Abyssinia in 1867-68, was field engineer during the advance, was present in the action before Magdala, and was mentioned in the dispatches as having "rendered singularly valuable and important services."

ULTIMATUM TO THEEBAW

One of the greatest of Sir Harry Prendergast's achievements was his conduct of the Burmah campaign in 1885. When the ultimatum was sent to King Theebaw and war was seen to be inevitable he was placed in command of the expeditionary force. The potentate refusing to come to terms, Major-General Prendergast issued a proclamation declaring that, there being no prospect of improvement in the state of affairs in Upper Burmah, the King should cease to reign. After a series of successful engagements, the troops reached Mandalay on November 28, 1885, and surrounded the city and palace. (On that day the commanding officer was promoted lieutenant-general.) On the following day the King surrendered, and Upper Burmah was annexed to India.

His interview with King Theebaw in the palace was thus described:

"He sat on his throne," the general narrated, "surrounded by his Ministers, two wives and the Queen Mother. There was no trace of fear or anger in his demeanor; he was perfectly cool and perfectly polite."

"I informed him it would be necessary for him to embark for India. He urged it was impossible to go at once, and suggested a delay of three months."

"This I refused. He then said he must have three weeks, and then three days. I took out my watch and said: 'I can give you ten minutes.'"

"SPARE ME MY RINGS"

In despair the monarch begged to be allowed to keep his ruby ring and the most precious of his wives. Sir Harry only smiled, and then the unhappy monarch exclaimed: "Then, great commander, take my wife, but O, spare me my ring!"

On December 4, 1885, the Queen conferred on the victorious general the K.C.B.

From this period to that of his retirement in 1892 Sir Harry Prendergast held a number of important offices in India. He married, in 1864, Emilie, daughter of Mr. Frederick Simpson.

So one by one the brave men who have fought for the Empire in the great days past are called to their last rest, leaving behind them to be recorded in history the valiant deeds performed on the field of battle.

It is interesting to note that the daughter of this famous soldier is to marry General Kaid Sir Harry Maclean, K.C.M.G., at one time Raisuli's captive in Morocco, and better known as the Instructor-General to the Sultan of Morocco's troops.

While a building was in process of construction two of the tilers became engaged in a violent quarrel. So violent was it that the police were called in and the offenders taken before a magistrate. Both of the men were sober and industrious and good workmen; this, according to the testimony of the foreman in charge of their work, who had followed in hopes of being able to intercede for them.

The magistrate asked, in astonishment, the cause of the quarrel. It seems that one man had accused the other of stealing his coat.

"And I can prove it, too," added the man.

"How?" asked the magistrate.

"I always keep my card in the pocket," said the man.

The policemen were directed to search the garment. But they found absolutely nothing.

"Gimme my coat," said the workman. It was handed to him. He took two dried peas out of the pockets and held them up triumphantly. "P. P. Peter Powell. That's my name. Them's my card."

He got his coat.—New York Globe.

"Yes, the doctor has stop smoking with this of signs at the garden to the ground."

"And the dog can't read."

"You haven't found your bulldog yet, I hear?" asked Wilkins of his neighbor, Simon.

"No," answered Simon ruefully.

"Well, have you advertised?" asked Wilkins.

"What the use?" said Simon; "the dog can't read."

Rising Men of Unionist Party



THE British Parliament, so far as the two front benches are concerned, has certainly lost more personalities than it has gained during the session which recently closed. The tragic passing of such brilliant men as Mr. George Wyndham and Mr. Alfred Lyttelton has left a gap which can only be filled with the greatest difficulty. Enough has been said of their great parliamentary and political gifts. Their party will forever miss their assistance in debate and on the platform. But they will be more deeply mourned in the inside life of Parliament, where their high and lofty qualities and great charm and grace won them troops of sincere friends and admirers of all shades of political opinion.

Despite the great disadvantage involved in the loss of two such fine debaters, Mr. Bonar Law and his colleagues on the front opposition bench have made a splendid fight of it during the session. Mr. Law is an accomplished leader, and has an able colleague in Mr. Austen Chamberlain, whose parliamentary reputation has increased vastly of late. Mr. F. E. Smith maintains the prominent position he enjoys as one of the most telling, and probably the most attractive speaker in the chamber. Members are always eager to listen to him, and no one can foretell the limits of his political future. But the front opposition bench will require reinforcement next session, as the contest with the Treasury bench is, by reason of numbers only, a very unequal one. Both Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. George Cave will be invited by Mr. Law to join him and his immediate colleagues in the conduct of the official opposition.

WILL AID LEADERS

Lord Robert Cecil has immensely enhanced his position in the party by his labors on the Marconi Committee, and his elevation to official front opposition rank is indeed already overdue. Mr. Cave will be remembered for his fine speeches on the Parliament Act, Home Rule, and, more recently, on the Marconi vote of censure. He is scrupulously fair, but most convincing in debate, is thoroughly respected by the House generally, and in the next Unionist administration may have to choose between the Wool-sack and the Speaker's chair.

Nothing has, however, inspired and encouraged Unionists so much during the last session as the splendid work of their whips. Lord Edmund Talbot has the great quality of

being able to command the affection, as well as the obedience, of the Unionist rank and file. He has been able to keep the ministerialists on tenterhooks continually, for the simple reason that everyone at Westminster knows that when Lord Edmund has sent forth the message his forces turn up to a man. Radicals call this manoeuvre a "snap" division, but they cannot escape from the conclusion that Lord Edmund can, when he likes, throw all his votes into the lobby against the enemy—a capacity which, at any rate, Mr. Hingston does not appear to possess on the other side of the House.

Mr. Pease carries out the duties of second whip in his usual admirable manner, and Mr. W. C. Bridgeman distinguished himself by the way in which he organized the Parliamentary opposition to the Welsh Church Bill. Mr. R. A. Sanders, Major Henderson, and Mr. Eyres-Monsell, and Captain Gilmour are all keen and enterprising, and have made their places in politics secure. Unionists also appreciate very much the boundless energy and activity of Mr. Baird and Major Stanley, who are Mr. Bonar Law's "special men," and who are particularly popular with every one in the party.

MUCH FINE MATERIAL

It is when one comes to note the ordinary back-benchers that one realizes how difficult, from their richness of material will be the task of the next Unionist Prime Minister in forming an administration. Not only in individual, but in collective capacity, the unofficial opposition will overwhelm the unofficial ministerialists. This perhaps would in ordinary circumstances be a perfectly normal result of a political system under which the supporters of the Government are virtually forbidden to practice any of the legislative qualities except voting. But as a matter of fact, if members of the coalition were permitted to take part in debate they would still be overpowered by the superior ability of the Unionist body.

It is not easy to particularize in the case of these rising young politicians, but several names naturally suggest themselves. Mr. C. Bathurst, Lord Helmsley, Mr. Amery, Mr. Mitchell-Thomson are good all-round men. Mr. Lane-Fox, Mr. Courthope, Mr. Barnston speak with authority on agricultural subjects. The Social Reform group, with such members as Messrs. J. W. Hills, Waldorf Astor, Leslie Scott, Lord Alexander Thynne, and Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, are now a distinct factor in Unionist politics. Messrs. Worthington Evans, Goulding, Godfrey Locker-Lampson and Felix Cassel cannot be overlooked in their

knowledge of the intricacies and bewildering complications of national insurance.

UNIONIST POSITION

Lord Hugh Cecil, as well as Lord Robert, Mr. Hoare, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen and Lord Wolmer stand for the Unionist position in education and church matters. Sir Mark Sykes and Messrs. Walter Guinness and Aubrey Herbert are able exponents of foreign affairs. Messrs. J. F. Mason, Ian Malcolm and Gibbs have distinguished themselves in the Parliamentary fight against Home Rule. Mr. Pollock is a conspicuously able lawyer politician, whose services are much appreciated by his colleagues. Mr. Peto is an undoubted authority on commercial matters. One could continue this enumeration without difficulty, but enough has been written to show that the opposition contains a full—an almost embarrassingly full—complement of talent within its rank and file.

When one regards the ministry and its supporters, it is impossible to find anyone who has really added to his reputation during the session. Certain members of the Cabinet have visibly aged since last February. These include the Prime Minister himself, Mr. Birrell, Mr. Buxton and Mr. Lloyd George. It is pitiable almost to discuss the merits of the ordinary member of the Government party. If he has any, they have been obscured under the ban of silence laid on him by his leaders.

A traveling salesman arrived at Little Green Hamlet, and, going to the leading merchant, said pompously: "I'm from London. I want to show you the newest line of—"

"Where did you say you were from?" asked the merchant, getting ready to do some buying. But the swelled-head manner of the Londoner had ruffled him. The salesman seemed to think the fact that he was from the metropolis was something to make rural merchants' jaws drop open.

"Why, I'm from London," repeated the dapper-smart young traveler.

"Who runs the hotel in that town?" asked the little merchant in a friendly way.

"You haven't found your bulldog yet, I hear?" asked Wilkins of his neighbor, Simon.

"No," answered Simon ruefully.

"Well, have you advertised?" asked Wilkins.

"What the use?" said Simon; "the dog can't read."

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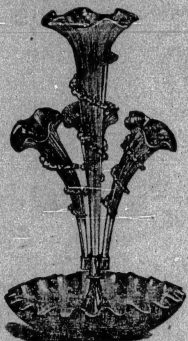


Large Shipments of Desirable Glassware Have Arrived

Glass Vases in crystal with a ruby vein running through them, are to be had in a variety of shapes and sizes. They are decidedly novel in appearance, pleasing and are unusually good values. Prices 75c and 50c

Fancy Vases, some similar to illustration, and others in equally attractive shapes. Various colors and combinations of colors to choose from. Prices 35c, 25c and 20c

Rose Bowls in various shades of green, also crystal. Some are footed and all are fitted with brass wire tops. Prices \$1.00, 85c and 65c



Epergnes, in beautifully tinted glass, come in the style illustrated. With three arms at, each, \$2.00, and with four arms, at \$2.50 and \$3.00

Epergnes, similar to the above in style, but fitted with a mirror base. Have four arms. Prices, \$3.00 and \$3.50

Epergnes, fitted with three arms and two handsomely shaped hanging baskets. A rare value at \$4.00

Flower Stands, similar style to our Epergnes, but have only the single holder. Prices, \$1.00 and 75c

Hyacinth Glasses are here in colors green, blue and crystal. Better get your supply before they are sold out. Price, each 15c

Glass Jugs—Pleasing Styles at Tempting Prices

Plain Tankard, cut in the olive pattern. Prices 75c, 50c and 40c

Engraved Tankard in a neat fern pattern. Price only 75c

Plain Glass, in the tankard shape. Price 50c

Cut Glass water bottles and tumblers, in several patterns, at \$1.25 and \$1.00



A Very Choice Assortment of Table Tumblers and Wine Glasses

Cut Glass Tumblers in neat design come in three sizes. Prices, per dozen, \$2.00 and \$1.75

Engraved Tumblers in a star pattern. A nice light weight and a fine value at, per dozen \$1.25

Plain Glass Tumblers in various shapes and thicknesses. Per dozen \$1.50, \$1.00 and 75c

Bell-Shaped Tumblers in plain glass. Twelve sizes in stock. Per dozen from \$2.50 down to as low as \$1.00

Taper Shaped Tumblers come in ten sizes. Prices, per dozen, from \$2.00 down to \$1.00

A Fine Tumbler in plain crystal glass, and a light weight. Per dozen \$1.25

Sherry and Port Glasses cut in the olive pattern, at, per doz. \$1.25

Sherry or Port Glasses cut in the globe pattern. Per doz. \$1.50

Engraved Sherry Glasses in a neat fern pattern. Per doz. \$1.00

Plain Glass at, per dozen 75c

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Soon they will be a necessity in many homes. Better get your supply while our stock holds out.

2-quart size at \$1.00
3-quart size at \$1.25

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FOR EVERY ROOM IN THE HOUSE

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Steel Door Mats and Matting

Better than using a scraper, will stand all kinds of bad weather and hard wear, besides preventing a lot of dirt being tramped into your hall.

Mats 36 x 50 inches at, each \$7.00
Mats 30 x 48 inches at, each \$5.00
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Matting, 36 in. wide. Yard \$4.50

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The Products of the Best Scottish Mills

A real Winter comfort. They are light in weight, but unusually warm. Are pleasant to the touch, and will outwear at least two pairs of the mixed wool and cotton Blankets.

While considering the following prices, remember that the Blankets are pure wool, extra fine finish and are backed by our guarantee for quality.

Weight.	Size.	Prices.
6 lbs.	60x86 ins.	\$6.75, \$8.50
7 lbs.	68x86 ins.	\$7.75, \$9.50
8 lbs.	72x90 ins.	\$8.75, \$11.00, \$20.00
8 lbs.	76x94 ins.	\$14.50
9 lbs.	78x94 ins.	\$9.75, \$12.50
Other Blankets at, per pair, \$8.00, \$7.50, \$6.50, \$6.00, \$5.50 and \$4.50		

Crib Blankets of Superior Quality

Size 25x36 inches at, per pair	\$2.00
Size 30x45 inches at, per pair	\$3.00
Size 36x54 inches at, per pair	\$3.75
Size 45x63 inches at, per pair	\$5.00

Heavy English Twill Flannelette Sheets and Other Seasonable Lines



Each Sheet is separately finished, has whipped edges, and is a superior quality. Discriminating shoppers will readily recognize the value they represent.

Size 60x80 inches at, per pair \$2.50

Size 64x84 inches at, per pair \$2.75

Size 70x90 inches at, per pair \$3.25

Other Good Values

Grey or White Flannelette Blankets of excellent quality, come in the 11.4 size at, per pair, \$1.85, and the 10.4 size at, ... \$1.50

Bedspreads

American Crochet style, attractive patterns, and a reliable quality; size 12.4, at, each, \$2.00; 11.4 size at \$1.75, and the 10.4 at only \$1.50

English Honeycomb Quilts of very fine quality, good weight, and finished either with or without fringe. Our 12.4 size at \$3.00; 11.4 size at \$2.50, and 10.4 size at only \$2.00

Highly Mercerized Spreads are to be had in five sizes. They are a dependable quality, come in artistic designs and range in price from \$11.00 each down to \$2.50

Marseilles Quilts in all sizes, from 58x76 inches up to 94x126 inches. An immense assortment of patterns to choose from. Prices range from \$20.00 each down to as low as, ... \$2.00

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Prices quoted here are for mats in the natural color. We have a splendid line of mats with fancy borders, and invite you to call in and see them.

	Heavy Brush	Extra Heavy Brush
Size 16 x 25 inches at, each	\$.90	\$1.25
Size 18 x 27 inches at, each	1.25	1.50
Size 20 x 30 inches at, each	1.50	1.75
Size 21 x 33 inches at, each	1.75	2.00
Size 22 x 35 inches at, each	2.00	2.50
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Size 26 x 42 inches at, each	3.00	3.75
Size 29 x 45 inches at, each	3.50	4.50

A Choice Assortment of Serviceable Oak Trays



Made of the best English oak, highly polished, and may be had either with or without silver handles. Sizes from 18 to 24 inches long. Prices from \$6.50 down to \$2.00

Towels for the Bathroom



In fact we have towels for every possible purpose.

Turkish Towels range from \$1.00 a dozen down to as low as \$0.50

Huckaback Towels from \$15.00 a dozen down to \$2.00

Guest Towels come in an immense range of styles and sizes.